

MINNESOTA  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY

# DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

TENTH YEAR.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1893.

FIVE O'CLOCK EDITION.

THREE CENTS

A Duluth Clothing House Exclusively Owned and Controlled by Duluth Men  
ESTABLISHED 1891.  
Store Closed Every Evening Except Monday, Saturday.

We Commence  
Today Our  
Annual February  
Pantaloons Sale

By Giving Your  
Choice of Any  
Pair of Pants in  
The House For

# \$4.98

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

## One-Fifth Off!

The regular prices on every Man's and Boys' Overcoat in the house. One-fifth off the regular prices on all Men's and Boys' Underwear. This discount is for this week only.

*The BIG DULUTH*  
WILLIAMSON & MENDENHALL, Props.  
Wholesalers and Retailers of Lumbermen's, Miners and Explorer's Supplies.

## BARGAIN AFTER BARGAIN!

TO REDUCE stock as much as possible before taking inventory I am offering exceptional Bargains in

Chairs, Rockers, Sideboards,  
Lounges, Suites, Etc.

## Carpentings!

Odds and ends of the various grades of Carpentings at greatly reduced prices to close. Economical buyers will do well to examine my stock of these goods.

**F. S. KELLY,**

710 and 712 WEST SUPERIOR STREET.

Everything for the Home,  
Everything for the Office,  
ON EASY PAYMENTS.

JUST SEE OUR EXCLUSIVE SPECIALS:

THE PATEK-PHILLIPPE WATCH,  
DULUTH HARBOUR SPOONS AND TRAYS.  
WHALEBACK TRAYS, ETC., ETC.

**J. M. GEIST,** Jeweler, The Leading House.

## FINE HOUSES!

Several very desirable East End houses, from \$12,000 to \$25,000 on Bench, First, Second and Jefferson Streets.

**E. R. BRACE,**

513 Palladio,  
DULUTH

### NEW CABINET OFFICE

Resolution Calling on Congress to Create a Secretary of Labor Introduced in the Legislature.

Committee Appointed to Inquire Into Whipping and Other Punishments at the St. Cloud Reformatory.

The Attorney General Says That It Will be Constitutional to Classify According to Population.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 6.—[Special to The Herald.]—A joint resolution of the Indiana legislature calling on congress to create a new cabinet office to be known as the secretary of labor was introduced in the house today and referred. Speaker Lee announced the following committee of the house to have charge of the Itasca state park: Markham, Abbott, Greer, Turrell, Fleming, Schoenfeld, Moore, Gorman, Furlong.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Cairns asking that a committee of three from the house and two from the senate be appointed to inquire into the state reformatory at St. Cloud relative to whipping and other punishments alleged to be in use there. The resolution passed and Messrs. Cairns, Fuller and Skinner were appointed such committee.

The bill was introduced by Mr. Failey, an act to regulate and provide for the supervision of mutual building associations. All are brought under the jurisdiction of the public examiner.

By Mr. Heinrichs, a bill designating all roads, rivers and county boundaries as county roads.

The speaker received a communication from the attorney general stating that the legislature has power under the revision of the constitution to make classification on the ground of population, what classes of people should be included and what should be excluded.

It is supposed that that the baby, evidently about three months old, was thrown from the express which leaves the Smithfield station, Pittsburgh, at 8 o'clock. The train does not stop at Smithfield. The express was made by the crew of a shifting engine.

The police officers were notified and an investigation was in progress within a very few minutes after the discovery of the body. The police believe that the baby was dropped from the toilet room of one of the cars.

SHOCKING CHILD MURDER.

A Child Thrown From a Train On the Baltimore & Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 6.—A shocking child murder was discovered at Glenwood, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at 8:30 o'clock this morning. The dead infant was found on the main tracks in the railroad yard, just after the limited express had passed.

It is supposed that that the baby, evidently about three months old, was thrown from the express which leaves the Smithfield station, Pittsburgh, at 8 o'clock.

The train does not stop at Smithfield.

The express was made by the crew of a shifting engine.

The police officers were notified and an investigation was in progress within a very few minutes after the discovery of the body. The police believe that the baby was dropped from the toilet room of one of the cars.

WRECKED PETTY SPITE.

Democrats and Independents in Nebraska Act Very Foolishly.

LINCOLN, Feb. 6.—The Republicans announced in the senate this morning that they would get together and elect J. Sterling Morton as United States senator.

The Democrats and Independents tried to keep them from doing so, causing the chamber to caucus for that purpose, but when they found this a hopeless task they went to work with a vim during the absence of the Republican senators and adopted or rejected reports made by committees at their own sweet will.

Every bill favorable to the Republicans was indefinitely postponed, and it will take a week for them to find out what has become of their pet measures.

Kilgore Still Kicking.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Mr. Kilgore's filibustering in the house against the approval of the journal came to naught except for a short time. He would not break a quorum and his efforts to do so received nothing but a very small passive support. He is now engaged in killing time by requiring the reading of the journal in full.

The filibustering was against the antitrust bill. The result of Saturday's proceedings was at last approved and the house proceeded to business. It was impossible at 3:30 to tell what the outcome of the filibustering in the house will be, whether the antitrust bill or the monopoly bill will be reached. This is a matter of pure conjecture, as one by one members are leaving the chamber, and there is at present but a bare quorum present and many of the members who constitute its component parts are remaining standing.

Hill's Motion Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—After a good deal of confusion and parliamentary wrangling the Senate yesterday voted to direct a vote upon Mr. Hill's motion to take up the bill for the repeal of the Sherman act; and the motion was rejected—yeas, 23; nays, 42.

Wright Reappointed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The president today sent to the senate the nomination of C. D. Wright, of Massachusetts, to be commissioner of labor, reappointed.

Still no Choice.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 6.—The ballot for senator today resulted as follows: Clark 16, Sanders 24, Dixon 12. No choice.

Towed in Port.

SAN FRANCISCO, Neb., 6.—The steamer City of Peking is being towed into port.

### STORY OF AN EloPement.

Some of the Statements Do Not Accord With the Facts.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 6.—Israel Ward, the banker referred to in a Chicago dispatch on the Lewis-Ward elopement, has been dead about ten years. He was at one time cashier of the Second National bank of this city. He left a son and daughter, now about 20 and 16 years of age respectively.

The young lady has been in New York all winter. She is at West Haven hotel, where last summer a young man named Lewis paid much attention to Miss Ward, but whether he is the person alluded to in the dispatch cannot be learned. Wallace M. Ward, the girl's uncle, positively refuses to discuss the elopement matter. "There is no bank in the town of West Haven and consequently no 'James Lewis,' cashier," thereof.

### THEY DEMANDED HIS LIFE

Negroes in Texas Nearly Lynched the Wrong Man for Shooting One of Their Number.

STAFFORD'S POINT, Tex., Feb. 6.—Yesterday morning a half-grown negro boy offered a gross insult to Mrs. Dr. Cochran. She reported the matter to her husband on his return and the doctor castrated the boy. Last night while at the railway station Clinton Edwards, the boy's father, met Dr. Cochran, who is one-armed man, and after a word quarrel the negro picked up a stone with which he felled the doctor to the earth.

As he fell Dr. Cochran seized his pistol and put three bullets into Edwards, killing him instantly. William Watts, station agent of the Southern Pacific, disarmed Cochran and then number of men gathered around him. They accused him of having assaulted Edwards and demanded his life.

Dr. Cochran told the excited crowd he was the guilty party, but the mob was then on the scene. Watts and his manager fled to the rear of the station and got into a car. The mob followed and when the arms he had there and the assistance of the telegraph operator he managed to hold the crowd at bay and meantime telephoned to Richmond for help.

When this was going on, the negroes were also securing reinforcements and fiery leaders proposed burning the depot and the town. Just as they were about to put their designs into execution, an engine pulled out for Richmond, where he will be held until an examination is held. The negroes are ugly and threatening.

Dr. Cochran surrendered, but the mob was still on the scene. At 10:30 a.m. he was arrested. Watts and his manager got into a car and drove away. The mob followed and when the arms he had there and the assistance of the telegraph operator he managed to hold the crowd at bay and meantime telephoned to Richmond for help.

IN CLIFFORD'S DEFENSE.

An Attempt Will Be Made to Prove An.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 6.—Attorney Brennan made the opening speech for the defense this morning in the trial of Jack Clifford, charged with murder at Homestead, after the riot on July 6, and said that they would be able to show that the defendant was not guilty of murder for the period until after 12 o'clock noon of that day, and that at the hour (11 o'clock) when Connors was shot Clifford was in bed at his home.

Witnesses of the battle testified that the first shots came from the barges, and that although they exchanged fire with the negroes they had not seen Jack Clifford until after noon of that day.

New Zealand Protest.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Paul Mall Gazette, the organ of government of New Zealand, has telegraphed to the Marquis of Ripon, secretary of state for the colonies, a strongly worded protest against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States. No definite answer has yet been returned by the imperial government to the New Zealand communication.

The Mineral Land Cases.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The cases of Bardoe & Walker against the Northern Pacific and of the government, which were argued before the supreme court last week, were today ordered rearranged before a full bench. These are what are known as the mineral land cases and involve title to a large part of the mineral lands along the Northern Pacific road.

Mrs. W. C. Whitney Dead.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Annie Whitney, wife of the ex-secretary of the navy, died at her home, No. 2 West Fifty-second street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Only Mr. Whitney and the nurses who attended her during her illness were present at the deathbed; the end coming unexpectedly.

Fraudulent Bank Failure.

ROME, Feb. 6.—The Bank Association of Florence, has failed. Its liabilities amount to \$2,000,000 lire. It is suspected that the bankruptcy of the concern is fraudulent, and the manager and cashier have been arrested.

A Steamer Burning.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 6.—The steamer Wilhelmina, from Puget Sound with a cargo of lime, is burning nine miles below here. At last accounts only her forecastle remained standing.

The Railway Telegraphers.

Division N. 25, Order of Railway Telegraphers, on Saturday evening elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Chief telegrapher, S. R. Pinneo; assistant chief telegrapher, L. C. Carlton; secretary and treasurer, George Nichols; junior telegrapher, J. W. Holden; inside sentinel, P. B. McTague; outside sentinel, C. B. Miller; chief telegrapher, H. H. Hesler; N. S. M. McPherson, selected delegate to represent Duluth at the annual convention of the order at Toronto next May.

Towed in Port.

SAN FRANCISCO, Neb., 6.—The steamer City of Peking is being towed into port.

Five O'Clock Edition.

### THE TRIAL HAS BEGUN

Opening of the Impeachment Proceedings Against the Fire Commissioners, Hart and Helinski.

The Council Adopts a Report Which Gives a Black Eye to the Hartley Bridge Bill.

Senators and Representatives From Minnesota Urged to Aid to Passage of the Other Bill.

aid its passage in preference to any other bill now pending.

The aldermen dispersed and will not assemble again until the municipal ballot, which is bille for tomorrow, is over.

### THE SCHOOL BOARD.

A Long Session Saturday Evening But Not Very Much Business.

Enough members of the school board turned out Saturday night to make a quorum. The session was an extended one but the actual amount of business transacted was negligible.

At 10:30 a.m. the council of Aldermen and janitors' pay rolls for the month of January were approved and a contract let to N. C. Harvey & Co. for the equipment of a chemical laboratory in the Central High school building, \$300 being the price.

A vote of thanks was ordered extended to the chiefs of police in Duluth and West Duluth for use of patrol wagons and men in getting home the children during last Thursday's storm. The same courtesy was voted to James A. Ferguson for his offer of the use of the wagons of the Pioneer Coal Company.

Misses Laura Laumann and Catherine E. Brown were elected to positions in the schools and a committee appointed by the school board to inspect the physical condition of the Jackson school which is alleged to be very bad. There is some talk of tearing down the old part of the building after the new addition, under process of erection, is completed.

### THROWN INTO A CREEK.

Wreck on the Baltimore & Ohio Road and Two Men are Missing and Two Injured.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 6.—About 2 o'clock this morning freight train No. 74 on the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad ran into the rear of an extra freight at Williams, Pa., wrecking several cars.

The engine was thrown in a creek. Engineers Wallace and Conductor Nezare are missing. Conductor Dunlap and Flagman Grimes, of the extra train, are slightly hurt and Fireman Noland, of the regular train, are seriously injured.

### SOUTH SHORE ACCIDENT.

A Car Derailed and Tipped Over But No One Badly Hurt.

The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic passenger train due here Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock met with an accident which, almost miraculously, did not result in any deaths. It occurred near Lake Nebagamah, about thirty miles from Duluth. The rear coach, and there were over two hundred passengers, derailed and the wheels caught under the track. The engine was brought up and the driver and engineer stopped the train and then got out. The engine was derailed and the rear coach behind it was thrown into the water. The rear coach and the driver and engineer were uninjured.

The engine was derailed and the rear coach and the driver and engineer were uninjured.

Chief Smith was severely injured, but nothing else than a sprained ankle was suffered.

Chief Smith was severely injured, but nothing else than a sprained ankle was suffered.

A Herald reporter was then placed on the stand to tell what he knew of the accident. He admitted that he was not present at the time of the accident, but that he knew that he had done amiss when Chief Smith served on him notice of his dismissal. He also claimed that he went to engine house No. 1 to report the Twaddle-Lynott trouble but the chief was not there. The next day he went up to the chief's office before he had time to mention it of his own accord. On cross examination he admitted that he spoke to Chief Horgan about changing the name in the complaint against himself and that he told him he would not do it. He noted that he had best leave out his name at Lynott's investigation for drunkenness. He averred, however, that he had nothing himself to conceal, but that the mention of his name could be no harm.

Chief Smith was severely injured, but nothing else than a sprained ankle was suffered.

A Herald reporter was then placed on the stand to tell what he knew of the accident. He admitted that he was not present at the time of the accident, but that he knew that he had done amiss when Chief Smith served on him notice of his dismissal. He also claimed that he went to engine house No. 1 to report the Twaddle-Lynott trouble but the chief was not there. The next day he went up to the chief's office before he had time to mention it of his own accord. On cross examination he admitted that he spoke to Chief Horgan about changing the name in the complaint against himself and that he told him he would not do it. He noted that he had best leave out his name at Lynott's investigation for drunkenness. He averred, however, that he had nothing himself to conceal, but that the mention of his name could be no harm.

The dinner hour came on then and the impaneling proceedings were adjourned until Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. The council then passed a temporary pay roll, which allowed the pay of each member

**\$30** Secures a Lot for  
a Home in the  
heart of the city.

**\$30** Secures a Lot for  
a Home in the  
heart of the city.

## GET A HOME In the Heart of the City! Buy a Lot In Duluth, at Village Prices!

Why put your money in a savings bank when you can buy a fine Lot, convenient to an Electric Car Line, only Ten Minutes Ride from the heart of the city **For \$225** and make 100 per cent within a year.

**Cash Payment  
\$30 Down,**

DURING  
FEBRUARY.

Balance in monthly or yearly payments to suit purchaser.

### FOR THE BEST BARGAIN

Ever offered at the Head of the Lakes, call on the

**Highland Improvement Co.,**

ROOM I, LYCEUM BUILDING.

**\$30** Secures a Lot for  
a Home in the  
heart of the city.

**\$30** Secures a Lot for  
a Home in the  
heart of the city.

## ON SUNDAY OPENING

Rev. C. F. Southworth Gives Strong Reasons Why the World's Fair Should Be Open on Sunday.

A Complete Answer to the Arguments In Favor of the Closing of the Exposition.

The Increase of Sabbatarian Laws Will Be Certain to Make it a Day of Debbauchery.

Rev. C. F. Southworth preached an eloquent and thoughtful sermon at the First Unitarian church yesterday morning on the subject: "Why the World's Fair Should be Open on Sunday." His text was from Luke II, 27: "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath." Mr. Southworth said: "The stand taken next summer as to whether the gates of the Columbian exposition shall be open or closed one day in seven, will do a good deal in shaping the course of Sabbatarian legislation in the future. And the matter is of such importance, in itself as to demand the most careful consideration, on the part of all who are interested in anything more magnificent than anything which has ever been known in any age or country, is about to be thrown open for the period of six months for the inspection of people from all over the world. The congress of the United States has made an appropriation for this exposition conditioned on the closing of its doors for one-seventh of this time, the debarring of the visitors at the fair from the privilege of viewing its contents for nearly one month out of the six in which it is to be held. This is not the place, however, to describe the opening exhibit or to picture to you the unique opportunity which is about to be given to the people of America to gain a more adequate conception of the grandeur of the age in which they live. Each additional detail remains to be filled in, and is of a nature to give added interest in the work which is being carried on."

"It is coming to the more and more clearly seen that the educational work to be done by the exposition, exhibits, is to be done on an enormous scale, and that an opportunity for self-culture is to be afforded to the people at large such as has heretofore been granted only to a favored few, and such as will probably not be afforded again to the present generation. One of the most important and most popular features of the exposition has been that its privileges were not to be confined to any class, but are to be with in the capacity of the ignorant and the learned, and to a certain extent of the rich and poor alike. A million people reside within easy access of its

gates, most of them belonging to that vast army of toilers by whose bone and sinew the animal wants of their countrymen are provided for and whom the exacting nature of their work debars from recreation except on one day in seven. Others than they, of course, are permitted to stroll with their friends and families among the parks with which their city is provided, and to appreciate the wonders of art and nature which are within their capacity to enjoy.

For such an opportunity as exists on Sunday, the gates of the Columbian exposition will shut out a world of unexampled splendor which has been put down at their very doors, which like the fruit suspended over the head of Tanatos will forever recede as they stretch out their hands and look upon the delights and wonders from others. Sunday will be also the only day which many busy men and women outside Chicago can snatch, in which to get a glimpse of the great exhibition. The ease of getting there by train from any point which the railroad would make it possible for the man who has worked all day after his work is done and to return in time to begin his work again on Monday. Such people as these the action of congress excludes from the Sabbath, and which will be of interest.

"It is well to take this glance at the most significant results of this piece of Sabbatarian legislation, before we ask ourselves the ground upon which it has been based. You are familiar with the reasons which have been given, and doubtless the arguments adduced to prove so weighty in our national senate. I will quote from a speech of its action which the Rev. O. P. Gifford in the January Arena, takes from a recent writer: 'The one supreme, sublime, and glorious object of creation is the Sabbath closing at the World's fair was when Senator Quay, on July 9, had the fourth commandment read from his Bible by the senate's clerk, as his only and sufficient argument for his amendment conditioning upon Sabbath closing the fair, financial aid from the Constitution, so called, in a recent supreme court opinion. The Senate listened in reverent silence to that constitutional law of nations. It was a scene worthy of historic painting, to be hung beside the portraits of Washington and Lincoln, or covering exhibit or to picture to you the unique opportunity which is about to be given to the people of America to gain a more adequate conception of the grandeur of the age in which they live. Each additional detail remains to be filled in, and is of a nature to give added interest in the work which is being carried on.'

"It devolves upon us, as we are doing in Sunday, to get to the best of their ability, the reasons which are inducing others to look for its closing. The ostensibly reason which influenced the senate, may not be the one which is influencing others to do the same thing. It is as an argument which is doing more than any other, to close the gates of the World's fair on Sunday, however many times it may have been met before, it will be necessary still to meet it honorably, fairly, fairly, and with justice, if possible, and again before passing to the other reason, which seems to me of far greater weight. What, then, is this fourth commandment, which was read by the senate's clerk, and what did it imply? The last question must be divided into two: First, what did

this commandment mean to the people who first received it, and second, what does it mean to us today?

"It is a fact which I think is not yet generally appreciated that there are two editions of the Hebrews' decalogue, one in the twentieth chapter of Exodus, and the other in the fifth chapter of Deuteronomy.

"Each has practically the same commandment with reference to Sabbath observance, but the reason for such observance is a different one in each case. In Exodus the commandment is found as follows: 'Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work. But the seventh day is a Sabbath unto the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt not work.'"

"It is of course needless for me to take up space today to teach a theory of creation which is exploded in every respectable text-book of science which has been written during the last twenty-five years.

"Those of you who listened to the admirable paper presented to the Princeton college by the president of the Sabbath [God] instituted it at the creation of the world as a day of rest, to commemorate His resting from the work of His creation."

"It is of course needless for me to take up space today to teach a theory of creation which is exploded in every respectable text-book of science which has been written during the last twenty-five years.

"Those of you who listened to the admirable paper presented to the Princeton college by the president of the Sabbath [God] instituted it at the creation of the world as a day of rest, to commemorate His resting from the work of His creation."

"We have considered the first part of the commandment concerning the gradual unfolding, step by step, of this wonderful world of ours, a process of creation which has been going on during limitless ages without a single break, will smile at the idea of a Creator resting a day after a month's work.

"The Sabbath day is a day of rest.

## ELECTION TOMORROW

From Present Indications It Will be One of the Quietest Ever Held in Duluth.

Hottest Fight of the Day Will be in the Fifth Ward—Cox Seems to Lead.

The Chances Also Seem to Favor Sorenson, Wing, Getty, Quinby, Oie, Myers and Spencer.

Tomorrow is election day, and the indications now are that it will be one of the quietest Duluth has ever known. There is no enthusiasm in any quarter worth speaking of. A number of the aldermanic candidates were to be seen hobnobbing around the Spalding lobby this morning but evidently with no particular object in view. There are two men who are certain of election, Fred Voss and W. G. Ten Brook.

As to the aldermanic situation there is considerable doubt, and there may be some surprises. In the First ward Martin Sorenson is reasonably sure of being returned but has quite a fight on his hands. Matt Carroll having developed considerable strength, and the Second ward the chances seem to be in favor of H. A. Wing. F. Howard is an old resident but is claimed to be the candidate of the Duluth Street Railway company and the Duluth Gas & Water Company. This, of course, denies. Objection is also made to him that he is not a native, it is insisted almost on the line of the Lakeside ward. In the Third ward William Getty is conceded to be in the lead and is probably a winner. James Sullivan is making a hard fight but Getty's support is very strong.

The bloody Fourth will not fail very hard tomorrow and Fred Quinby will, unless present signs fail, represent it in the common council this year. E. R. Jefferson will be second but will not crowd out Quinby or clear up the race. In the Fifth there will be a hot fight, the温泉 in the city, but the chances are in favor of A. M. Cox. He takes his record of the past two years in the council as his platform and is making his fight on that issue. Peterson is making a determined effort to hold his seat. In the Sixth N. N. Oie appears well. John Dunphy might have slipped in had Kennedy not withdrawn but can hardly do so now.

In the Seventh there is also quite a sharp contest with the two in favor of H. M. Myers and H. R. Spencer. James Butcher is crowding them, however, and the fight will be a pretty one.

## Big Coal Combine.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 6.—A combination of all the rail road coal mines in Western Pennsylvania, to be known as the Western Pennsylvania coal company, is forming. Plans are almost completed and there is now fully \$15,000,000 from 100 operators in the pool.

## Will Issue Snow Charts.

Charts showing the amount of snow in different sections of the country will soon be issued daily from the Duluth weather bureau office. The blanks will be here in about a week. They will be interesting to men especially.

## James Sullivan Anticipates Victory.

The friends of James Sullivan, candidate for a seat in the Eleventh district, are confident that he will be elected. They are basing their opinions on the facts that he is an old resident, a prominent and public spirited citizen and a large property owner. If hustling and other energetic efforts of loyal friend's and adherents, in addition to his natural qualifications, will secure the victory men, Mr. Sullivan is giving it out flat-footed that he's the man who'll knock 'em—Advt.

## Are Killing the Bridge.

Superior Call: Look out for high bridge advocates. They are for killing the bridge altogether.

## Volks of the Fine Ward.

You will do your ward and the city the best service by voting for A. M. Cox for re-election for alderman.—Advt.

## This is Meant For You.

It has been truly said that half the world does not know how the other half lives. Comparatively few of us have perfect knowledge of the condition of our blood. But we rub along from day to day, with scarcely a thought, unless forced to our attention, of the thousands all about us who are suffering from scrofula, salt rheum and other serious blood diseases, and whose agonies can only be imagined. The marked success of Hood's Sarsaparilla for these troubles, as shown in our advertising columns frequently, certainly seems to justify urging the use of this excellent medicine. Who knows that the blood is disordered. Every man, be half of Hood's Sarsaparilla is fully backed up by what the medicine has done and is still doing, and whence proprietors urge its merits and its use upon all who suffer from impure blood, in great or small degrees, they certainly mean to include you.

## The Land of No Woe.

Is best reached via the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad, "Evansville Route." Its speed is equal to vestibule trains less than two days at a rate of reading Florida or the Gulf Coast six hours quicker than other lines. For full information apply to Chas. W. Humphrey, No. Pass, Apt. 170 East Third street, St. Paul, Minn., Chicago City Ticket Office, 201 Clark street, or to Charles L. Stone, Gen. Pass, and Tkt. Agt., Chicago.

For alderman of the Third ward cast your vote for James Sullivan.—Advt.

One-fifth off on all men's overcoats; one-fifth off on all boys' overcoats; one-fifth off on all men's and boys' underwear.—THE BIG DULUTH.

Herbert Stanley Renton will deliver his illustrated lecture, "Day and Night in a Volcano," at the High school assembly room Friday evening. Children will be admitted for 10 cents.

## FURTHER EVIDENCE.

Tales Told of Happy Results Obtained by the Copeland System of Treatment.

Mr. John Kusnieriek, who lives at 2331 West Fifth street, is well and favorably known to old residents of Duluth, having lived there for over fifteen years and his story cannot fail to be read with interest by his many friends.

"Yes, I was troubled for a long time," said the gentleman, "and was constantly getting worse. My trouble was polyposis.

The Chances Also Seem to Favor Sorenson, Wing, Getty, Quinby, Oie, Myers and Spencer.

Tomorrow is election day, and the indications now are that it will be one of the quietest Duluth has ever known. There is no enthusiasm in any quarter worth speaking of. A number of the aldermanic candidates were to be seen hobnobbing around the Spalding lobby this morning but evidently with no particular object in view. There are two men who are certain of election, Fred Voss and W. G. Ten Brook.

As to the aldermanic situation there is considerable doubt, and there may be some surprises. In the First ward Martin Sorenson is reasonably sure of being returned but has quite a fight on his hands. Matt Carroll having developed considerable strength, and the Second ward the chances seem to be in favor of H. A. Wing. F. Howard is an old resident but is claimed to be the candidate of the Duluth Street Railway company and the Duluth Gas & Water Company. This, of course, denies. Objection is also made to him that he is not a native, it is insisted almost on the line of the Lakeside ward. In the Third ward William Getty is conceded to be in the lead and is probably a winner. James Sullivan is making a hard fight but Getty's support is very strong.

The bloody Fourth will not fail very hard tomorrow and Fred Quinby will, unless present signs fail, represent it in the common council this year. E. R. Jefferson will be second but will not crowd out Quinby or clear up the race. In the Fifth there will be a hot fight, the温泉 in the city, but the chances are in favor of A. M. Cox. He takes his record of the past two years in the council as his platform and is making his fight on that issue. Peterson is making a determined effort to hold his seat. In the Sixth N. N. Oie appears well. John Dunphy might have slipped in had Kennedy not withdrawn but can hardly do so now.

In the Seventh there is also quite a sharp contest with the two in favor of H. M. Myers and H. R. Spencer. James Butcher is crowding them, however, and the fight will be a pretty one.

Big Coal Combine.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 6.—A combination of all the rail road coal mines in Western Pennsylvania, to be known as the Western Pennsylvania coal company, is forming. Plans are almost completed and there is now fully \$15,000,000 from 100 operators in the pool.

Will Issue Snow Charts.

Charts showing the amount of snow in different sections of the country will soon be issued daily from the Duluth weather bureau office. The blanks will be here in about a week. They will be interesting to men especially.

James Sullivan Anticipates Victory.

The friends of James Sullivan, candidate for a seat in the Eleventh district, are confident that he will be elected. They are basing their opinions on the facts that he is an old resident, a prominent and public spirited citizen and a large property owner. If hustling and other energetic efforts of loyal friend's and adherents, in addition to his natural qualifications, will secure the victory men, Mr. Sullivan is giving it out flat-footed that he's the man who'll knock 'em—Advt.

Are Killing the Bridge.

Superior Call: Look out for high bridge advocates. They are for killing the bridge altogether.

Volks of the Fine Ward.

You will do your ward and the city the best service by voting for A. M. Cox for re-election for alderman.—Advt.

This is Meant For You.

It has been truly said that half the world does not know how the other half lives. Comparatively few of us have perfect knowledge of the condition of our blood. But we rub along from day to day, with scarcely a thought, unless forced to our attention, of the thousands all about us who are suffering from scrofula, salt rheum and other serious blood diseases, and whose agonies can only be imagined. The marked success of Hood's Sarsaparilla for these troubles, as shown in our advertising columns frequently, certainly seems to justify urging the use of this excellent medicine. Who knows that the blood is disordered. Every man, be half of Hood's Sarsaparilla is fully backed up by what the medicine has done and is still doing, and whence proprietors urge its merits and its use upon all who suffer from impure blood, in great or small degrees, they certainly mean to include you.

The Land of No Woe.

Is best reached via the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad, "Evansville Route." Its speed is equal to vestibule trains less than two days at a rate of reading Florida or the Gulf Coast six hours quicker than other lines. For full information apply to Chas. W. Humphrey, No. Pass, Apt. 170 East Third street, St. Paul, Minn., Chicago City Ticket Office, 201 Clark street, or to Charles L. Stone, Gen. Pass, and Tkt. Agt., Chicago.

For alderman of the Third ward cast your vote for James Sullivan.—Advt.

One-fifth off on all men's overcoats; one-fifth off on all boys' overcoats; one-fifth off on all men's and boys' underwear.—THE BIG DULUTH.

Herbert Stanley Renton will deliver his illustrated lecture, "Day and Night in a Volcano," at the High school assembly room Friday evening. Children will be admitted for 10 cents.

Tomorrow is election day, and the indications now are that it will be one of the quietest Duluth has ever known. There is no enthusiasm in any quarter worth speaking of. A number of the aldermanic candidates were to be seen hobnobbing around the Spalding lobby this morning but evidently with no particular object in view. There are two men who are certain of election, Fred Voss and W. G. Ten Brook.

As to the aldermanic situation there is considerable doubt, and there may be some surprises. In the First ward Martin Sorenson is reasonably sure of being returned but has quite a fight on his hands. Matt Carroll having developed considerable strength, and the Second ward the chances seem to be in favor of H. A. Wing. F. Howard is an old resident but is claimed to be the candidate of the Duluth Street Railway company and the Duluth Gas & Water Company. This, of course, denies. Objection is also made to him that he is not a native, it is insisted almost on the line of the Lakeside ward. In the Third ward William Getty is conceded to be in the lead and is probably a winner. James Sullivan is making a hard fight but Getty's support is very strong.

The bloody Fourth will not fail very hard tomorrow and Fred Quinby will, unless present signs fail, represent it in the common council this year. E. R. Jefferson will be second but will not crowd out Quinby or clear up the race. In the Fifth there will be a hot fight, the温泉 in the city, but the chances are in favor of A. M. Cox. He takes his record of the past two years in the council as his platform and is making his fight on that issue. Peterson is making a determined effort to hold his seat. In the Sixth N. N. Oie appears well. John Dunphy might have slipped in had Kennedy not withdrawn but can hardly do so now.

In the Seventh there is also quite a sharp contest with the two in favor of H. M. Myers and H. R. Spencer. James Butcher is crowding them, however, and the fight will be a pretty one.

Big Coal Combine.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 6.—A combination of all the rail road coal mines in Western Pennsylvania, to be known as the Western Pennsylvania coal company, is forming. Plans are almost completed and there is now fully \$15,000,000 from 100 operators in the pool.

Will Issue Snow Charts.

Charts showing the amount of snow in different sections of the country will soon be issued daily from the Duluth weather bureau office. The blanks will be here in about a week. They will be interesting to men especially.

James Sullivan Anticipates Victory.

The friends of James Sullivan, candidate for a seat in the Eleventh district, are confident that he will be elected. They are basing their opinions on the facts that he is an old resident, a prominent and public spirited citizen and a large property owner. If hustling and other energetic efforts of loyal friend's and adherents, in addition to his natural qualifications, will secure the victory men, Mr. Sullivan is giving it out flat-footed that he's the man who'll knock 'em—Advt.

Are Killing the Bridge.

Superior Call: Look out for high bridge advocates. They are for killing the bridge altogether.

Volks of the Fine Ward.

You will do your ward and the city the best service by voting for A. M. Cox for re-election for alderman.—Advt.

This is Meant For You.

It has been truly said that half the world does not know how the other half lives. Comparatively few of us have perfect knowledge of the condition of our blood. But we rub along from day to day, with scarcely a thought, unless forced to our attention, of the thousands all about us who are suffering from scrofula, salt rheum and other serious blood diseases, and whose agonies can only be imagined. The marked success of Hood's Sarsaparilla for these troubles, as shown in our advertising columns frequently, certainly seems to justify urging the use of this excellent medicine. Who knows that the blood is disordered. Every man, be half of Hood's Sarsaparilla is fully backed up by what the medicine has done and is still doing, and whence proprietors urge its merits and its use upon all who suffer from impure blood, in great or small degrees, they certainly mean to include you.

The Land of No Woe.

Is best reached via the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad, "Evansville Route." Its speed is equal to vestibule trains less than two days at a rate of reading Florida or the Gulf Coast six hours quicker than other lines. For full information apply to Chas. W. Humphrey, No. Pass, Apt. 170 East Third street, St. Paul, Minn., Chicago City Ticket Office, 201 Clark street, or to Charles L. Stone, Gen. Pass, and Tkt. Agt., Chicago.

For alderman of the Third ward cast your vote for James Sullivan.—Advt.

One-fifth off on all men's overcoats; one-fifth off on all boys' overcoats; one-fifth off on all men's and boys' underwear.—THE BIG DULUTH.

Herbert Stanley Renton will deliver his illustrated lecture, "Day and Night in a Volcano," at the High school assembly room Friday evening. Children will be admitted for 10 cents.

Tomorrow is election day, and the indications now are that it will be one of the quietest Duluth has ever known. There is no enthusiasm in any quarter worth speaking of. A number of the aldermanic candidates were to be seen hobnobbing around the Spalding lobby this morning but evidently with no particular object in view. There are two men who are certain of election, Fred Voss and W. G. Ten Brook.

As to the aldermanic situation there is considerable doubt, and there may be some surprises. In the First ward Martin Sorenson is reasonably sure of being returned but has quite a fight on his hands. Matt Carroll having developed considerable strength, and the Second ward the chances seem to be in favor of H. A. Wing. F. Howard is an old resident but is claimed to be the candidate of the Duluth Street Railway company and the Duluth Gas & Water Company. This, of course, denies. Objection is also made to him that he is not a native, it is insisted almost on the line of the Lakeside ward. In the Third ward William Getty is conceded to be in the lead and is probably a winner. James Sullivan is making a hard fight but Getty's support is very strong.

The bloody Fourth will not fail very hard tomorrow and Fred Quinby will, unless present signs fail, represent it in the common council this year. E. R. Jefferson will be second but will not crowd out Quinby or clear up the race. In the Fifth there will be a hot fight, the温泉 in the city, but the chances are in favor of A. M. Cox. He takes his record of the past two years in the council as his platform and is making his fight on that issue. Peterson is making a determined effort to hold his seat. In the Sixth N. N. Oie appears well. John Dunphy might have slipped in had Kennedy not withdrawn but can hardly do so now.

In the Seventh there is also quite a sharp contest with the two in favor of H. M. Myers and H. R. Spencer. James Butcher is crowding them, however, and the fight will be a pretty one.

Big Coal Combine.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 6.—A combination of all the rail road coal mines in Western Pennsylvania, to be known as the Western Pennsylvania coal company, is forming. Plans are almost completed and there is now fully \$15,000,000 from 100 operators in the pool.

Will Issue Snow Charts.

Charts showing the amount of snow in different sections of the country will soon be issued daily from the Duluth weather bureau office. The blanks will be here in about a week. They will be interesting to men especially.

James Sullivan Anticipates Victory.

The friends of James Sullivan, candidate for a seat in the Eleventh district, are confident that he will be elected. They are basing their opinions on the facts that he is an old resident, a prominent and public spirited citizen and a large property owner. If hustling and other energetic efforts of loyal friend's and adherents, in addition to his natural qualifications, will secure the victory men, Mr. Sullivan is giving it out flat-footed that he's the man who'll knock 'em—Advt.

Are Killing the Bridge.

Superior Call: Look out for high bridge advocates. They are for killing the bridge altogether.

Volks of the Fine Ward.

You will do your ward and the city the best service by voting for A. M. Cox for re-election for alderman.—Advt.

This is Meant For You.

It has been truly said that half the world does not know how the other half lives. Comparatively few of us have perfect knowledge of the condition of our blood. But we rub along from day to day, with scarcely a thought, unless forced to our attention, of the thousands all about us who are suffering from scrofula, salt rheum and other serious blood diseases, and whose agonies can only be imagined. The marked success of Hood's Sarsaparilla for these troubles, as shown in our advertising columns frequently, certainly seems to justify urging the use of this excellent medicine. Who knows that the blood is disordered. Every man, be half of Hood's Sarsaparilla is fully backed up by what the medicine has done and is still doing, and whence proprietors urge its merits and its use upon all who suffer from impure blood, in great or small degrees, they certainly mean to include you.

The Land of No Woe.

Is best reached via the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad, "Evansville Route." Its speed is equal to vestibule trains less than two days at a rate of reading Florida or the Gulf Coast six hours quicker than other lines. For full information apply to Chas. W. Humphrey, No. Pass, Apt. 170 East Third street, St. Paul, Minn., Chicago City Ticket Office, 201 Clark street, or to Charles L. Stone, Gen. Pass, and Tkt. Agt., Chicago.

**EVENING HERALD.**  
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF DULUTH.  
PUBLISHED BY THE  
DULUTH PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

Business and editorial rooms in Headless block, corner Superior street and Fifth avenue west. Entrance opposite Spaulding. Telephone 24.

Eastern Office—100 World Building, New York. A. E. Stone Manager.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**

Daily, per year.....\$1.00  
Daily, per three months.....1.80  
Daily, per month.....60  
Weekly, per year.....1.30

**LARGEST CIRCULATION IN DULUTH.**

Entered at the postoffice at Duluth, Minn., as second-class mail matter.

**The Weather.**

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 6.—Cloudy and cold, with snow on the ground yet, as there is much of snow on the ground below. Wintry, others below zero are: St. Vincent 34°, Superior 32°, Marquette 31°, Duluth 29°, Superior 28°, Hovey, Men 25°, Bismarck 25°, Miles City 22°, Helena 22°, Duluth 18°, St. Paul 15°, Des Moines 15°, Sioux City 15°, Milwaukee 14°, Winona 13°, Minneapolis 13°, St. Paul 12°, Kansas City, Mo., registers while St. Louis is 38°. Several local storms will probably occur during the day.

Light snow and rain fall at scattered places in all parts of the country yesterday, and the rain starts again this evening, falling along the lower lakes.

The temperature took a sudden rise yesterday before last, and continued rising until yesterday afternoon when it registered 15° above, from that in the morning. The wind was very strong, however. The wind reached a velocity of 20 miles at its highest point during the night.

**DULUTH, Feb. 4.**—Fair, slightly colder today and tonight; southwest to northwest winds. H. H. BRONSON, Local Forecast Officer.

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.**—Forecast till 8 p. m. Partly cloudy, with light rain, then clear. Tuesday and Wednesday, mostly cloudy, with light rain. South Dakota: Light local snows followed by cold northwesterly, shifting to east-southerly winds; slowly rising temperature by Tuesday evening.

**Completely Knocked Out.**

The common council sat on the Hartley bridge bill this morning with a third that must have been heard even in the power house at the top of the incline road. The aldermen could see no merit in this bill that is not possessed in an equal degree by that presented by the Commercial Improvement company and introduced in congress months ago, while they could perceive some features connected with it that are not in the city's interests—such as giving a monopoly of the interurban traffic to the present street railway company.

Having been condemned by the Duluth common council, the Hartley bridge bill will now join other schemes that have met an early death.

• • •

**Continental Union.**

Amos Cummings, of New York, has introduced in congress a bill to provide for a commercial and political union between the United States and Canada. Mr. Cummings is a prominent Democrat and his action is said to be in accord with the views of the leading members of his party in the Empire state. It is also asserted that Mr. Cleveland favors not only the annexation of Hawaii, but also of Canada. The interests of both countries, it is argued, are identical and indissoluble, and the greatest good results to both can be secured by the unification of the two countries. No serious opposition may be expected from England. If the Canadian people decided in favor of annexation to this country, England would not dare to fire a gun in opposition. Macmillan's magazine expressed the English views on this question in its last issue, when it said: "There is no jealous desire upon the part of England to retain Canada with the empire if she does not wish to remain. There is no similarity in the case of Canada and Ireland."

On the other hand, the London Chronicle professes to believe that Canada's desire for annexation is less now than it was when Sir John Abbott so petulantly signed the famed manifesto in Montreal in 1849. This is a manifestly incorrect estimate of the annexation sentiment in Canada at the present time, because it is a well known fact that the advocates of a continental union have made great headway during the past two years in Ontario, where there has been but little annexation sentiment hitherto, that feeling being mainly confined to Manitoba and the Maritime provinces, particularly the latter. So far has the movement progressed in Ontario, that a daily paper, started to advocate annexation, is meeting with a very favorable reception.

The annexation sentiment in the Dominion is greatly hindered in its spread, however, by the talk of many people and newspapers on this side of the line. President Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific road, in an interview at Minneapolis on Saturday, well expressed this point when he asserted that the feeling among Canadians of friendliness to this country "is tempered with one of annoyance at the determined hostility to Canada that pervades the American newspapers, and seems also to have found its way into the 'White' house and at the bidding of a few interested corporations." The Herald has repeatedly pointed out the utter senselessness and insane folly of this course on the part of certain people and newspapers in the United States and it has had occasion to criticize remarks of the character alluded to made by Secretary Thompson of the Duluth chamber of commerce and other people prominent in the movement for a deep waterway to the sea.

Mr. Thompson asserted in a speech at the Temple Opera house a year or more ago that an all-American route to the sea was a necessity to protect this country from invasion by the Canadians, and that for that reason alone it should be

built. The Herald has had occasion to point out that this talk of war is foolish and unjustifiable, and that the people of the Northwest want the cheapest and shortest route to the sea, regardless of whether part of it runs north of the international boundary. It is still firmly of this opinion, and it regrets to see that Secretary Thompson still clings to his unwisdom on the subject, so that a recent interview in which he reiterated his views has called forth the following remarks by the Marine Review:

"It is the general opinion that Mr. Thompson and a few other delegates to the recent waterways convention are wasting a great deal of energy and valuable time in talking so much of Canada in this matter. Some very harsh language regarding the Dominion government was also used in the Washington convention, and it was not only uncalculated, but for entirely out of place."

There is much truth in this criticism, and there is no doubt that the course pursued by Mr. Thompson and others is postponing the time when Canada and the United States will become united under government.

**A Pious Hypocrite.**

Col. Elliott F. Shepard, of the New York Mail and Express, commenting on the fiendish torture of the negro Smith by a mob at Paris, Tex., says that "the wretched got no more than he deserved."

This is a beautiful sentiment to emanate from the good and pious Col. Shepard, who is at present engaged in an attempt to foist Puritanical Sabatian laws on the country, with the assistance of that other pious individual, Matt Quay, and others of his kind in the United States congress. Col. Shepard would consider it a dreadful sin if the poor workingman were permitted to occupy his spare time on Sunday by looking at the wonderful and instructive exhibits at the World's fair, but he is apparently delighted because the law against murder has been violated by a fiendish mob in Texas and the most awful torture, besides which the outrages of warring redskins upon their helpless prisoners pale into insignificance, inflicted upon a negro who, although he had committed a heinous crime, was entitled to a fair trial and punishment only upon conviction by a judge and jury.

This has never been printed in the newspapers of the country such a horrible story of atrocious fiendishness as that which described the awful treatment of this negro at Paris, Tex., and it has aroused the righteous indignation of every justice-loving and humane person in the land. It has remained for this pious hypocrite and saintly fraud who daily parades a scriptural text at the head of the editorial columns in his New York paper, with the idea of catching business from his religious friends, to uphold this mob of devilish instincts.

The honest opponents of Sunday opening of the World's fair, those who really believe from conscientious religious scruples that would be disastrous to the nation, must be astounded at such a statement from a man who has so easily pushed himself to the front of their movement and who is endeavoring, with his supreme egotism and cheek, to claim all the credit for it, should their efforts to keep the fair closed prove successful. It is the duty of every law-abiding man to drum this religious hypocrite out of the movement which he is disgracing.

**Wanted a High Bridge.**

Superior Telegram.—The Evening Telegram prefers to go on record with the people of Superior today, in the light of future developments in these two cities, for a high steel-arch bridge from one of the well used avenues in West Superior, across Howard's Pocket and the end of Connor's Point, if necessary, by high arches to Rice's Point.

**Scott's Emulsion**

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites can be administered when plain oil is out of the question. It is almost as palatable as milk—easier to digest than milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowe, N. Y. All guaranteed.

**Coronary.**

The News Tribune has admitted that The Herald was correct when it asserted that the clause in the Hartley bridge bill regarding purchase by the cities or counties meant absolutely nothing, as it merely left it optional with the company to sell. It now goes even farther and asserts:

"A clause of the stringent kind put into the bridge bill passed compelling the corporation building it to sell to the cities or to the counties would amount to nothing at all if the corporation chose to disobey it."

Not so. A mandatory selling clause could be enforced. The counties or cities could go into the courts and compel the company to sell, if there was a clause in the bill making a sale compulsory after a certain time, and the Commercial Improvement company has never shown any disposition to object to such a provision.

• • •

**Meeting Opposition.**

The bill which Mr. Boggs introduced in the legislature to cure the defects in the Piedmont avenue assessment and to guard against such accidents in the future is liable to encounter considerable opposition from Minneapolis, as the Hennepin delegation believes that its provisions will affect that city badly.

It will therefore be necessary to do considerable lobbying to secure the passage of the bill. As it is of great importance to Duluth that the bill should be passed, the common council should leave no stone unturned in its behalf.

The News Tribune quotes approvingly from the Superior Telegram several paragraphs criticising the Commercial Improvement's bill for bridging the bay. The Telegram opposes any kind of a bridge except a high bridge, which would cost at least \$2,000,000. Of course it is impossible to get such a costly bridge at this time, and the Telegram advocates it for that reason, being opposed, as the organ of the Land and River Improvement company, to any bridge be-

## THE DULUTH EVENING HERALD: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1893.

between Rice's and Connor's Points. Neither does the News-Tribune want a bridge—unless owned by the street car company.

In another column will be found an able discourse on the question of opening the World's fair on Sunday, which was delivered at the Unitarian church yesterday morning by Rev. C. F. Southworth. The reasons which have been advanced why the fair should not be opened on Sunday are disposed of in a very effective manner, and an earnest plea is made in favor of opening. The Herald has received a communication from a subscriber on this subject, but its length greatly exceeds the limit fixed for communications and consequently it cannot be published.

The Herald congratulates the congregation of the First Methodist church on the magnificent results attending the dedicatory services of the handsome new church building yesterday. To raise \$10,000 in an hour or two is no light undertaking and it speaks volumes for the generosity and religious enthusiasm of the congregation that even more than that large sum was raised and that the church is now freed from debt. At the same time the day was not devoid of spiritual blessing, eighteen members of the Sunday school being admitted to the church on probation.

**A Pious Hypocrite.**

Col. Elliott F. Shepard, of the New York Mail and Express, commenting on the fiendish torture of the negro Smith by a mob at Paris, Tex., says that "the wretched got no more than he deserved."

This is a beautiful sentiment to emanate from the good and pious Col. Shepard, who is at present engaged in an attempt to foist Puritanical Sabatian laws on the country, with the assistance of that other pious individual, Matt Quay, and others of his kind in the United States congress. Col. Shepard would consider it a dreadful sin if the poor workingman were permitted to occupy his spare time on Sunday by looking at the wonderful and instructive exhibits at the World's fair, but he is apparently delighted because the law against murder has been violated by a fiendish mob in Texas and the most awful torture, besides which the outrages of warring redskins upon their helpless prisoners pale into insignificance, inflicted upon a negro who, although he had committed a heinous crime, was entitled to a fair trial and punishment only upon conviction by a judge and jury.

**Sights Before the Bridges.**

Adam Bede, in Superior Leader: Duluth is destined to have four steel bridges and to help things along is taking her signs in advance. Just now the chief interest is in getting a bridge to Superior, and to further the cause Gil G. Hartley, president of the street railway company has gone about advertising on the Morning Tribune. His paragraphs range from one to two columns in length, and a careful assay shows him to be high in spite with considerable sand and a trace of sugar.

**Valued Indorsement**

of Scott's Emulsion is contained in letters from the medical profession speaking of its gratifying results in their practice.

**Scott's Emulsion**

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites can be administered when plain oil is out of the question. It is almost as palatable as milk—easier to digest than milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowe, N. Y. All guaranteed.

**Want a High Bridge.**

Superior Telegram.—The Evening Telegram prefers to go on record with the people of Superior today, in the light of future developments in these two cities, for a high steel-arch bridge from one of the well used avenues in West Superior, across Howard's Pocket and the end of Connor's Point, if necessary, by high arches to Rice's Point.

**A Plucky Fight.**

Superior Call: The Merit is now on top and deserves reward of merit for the plucky and successful fight they made to carry out their projects.

Culture, dentist, 702 Palladio building.

**Nervous Prostration.**

A large manufacturer, whose affairs were very much embarrassed, and who was overworked and broken down with nervous exhaustion, went to a celebrated physician for advice. The doctor said the thing needed was to be relieved of care and worry and have a change of thought. This doctor was more considerate of his patient's health than of his financial circumstances. He ought to have advised him to use Dr. Herbert Stanley's lecture on the best remedy for nervous prostration: sleeplessness, dizziness, headache, ill effects of spirits, tobacco, coffee, opium, etc. Thousand testifies to cure. Book and trial bottle free at all drugists.

**Offices for Rent.**

Elegant ground floor offices for rent in the new Herald building, 229 West Superior street. Ready for occupancy Feb. 1. Inquire at Herald office in Henderson block, Fifth avenue west and Superior street.

**The Quickest Route to Hurley, Ironwood and Munising.**

Is via the South Shore line. Train leaves Duluth, Union depot, at 11:00 a. m. and arrives at Hurley 1:35 p. m., Ironwood 4:26 p. m., Munising 4:47 p. m., Walbridge 5:05 p. m.

Geo. Dinwoode, 208 West Superior street. Best coal, lowest prices, promptest delivery.

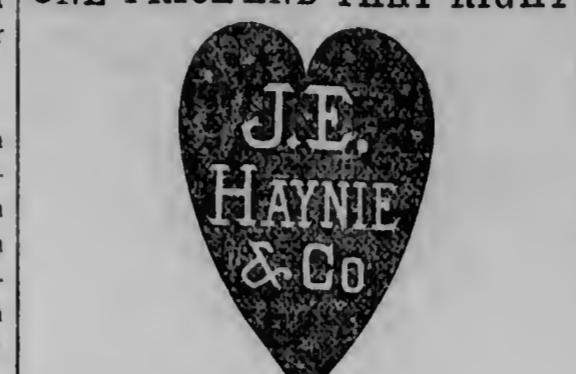
**6% "ON OR BEFORE" MORTGAGE LOANS NO DELAY.**

ANDREW JACKSON,

Real estate, Retail and Manufacturing JEWELER,

106 West Superior Street, Duluth

ONE PRICE AND THAT RIGHT



American Store.

**WE MUST** soon move from this store, that is—the Kahn store—to give way to the carpenters, interior decorators and the architects. We propose to make it

**The Most Formidable Shopping Place Imaginable!**

And it must be done quick.

We have already been forced out of the greater part of our old location at 10 East Superior street,

**But Still Retain The Superior Street Floor There,**

And amid these moving and these changes, it is necessary to either sell the merchandise or pack them away 'till next season, and we consequently concluded to make a blessing out of this misfortune, to make

**Our Loss A Benefit To Our Customers,**

To throw the stock upon the market at a price now, when 'tis most needed by the trade.

**A DAY AND A NIGHT IN A VOLCANO.**

Graphically Described and Powerfully Illustrated by Magnificent Stereopticon Views. Clean, Sharp and Brilliant Pictures.

**Grand Tropical Scenery!**

**A Carnival of Colors!**

At Assembly Hall, Central High School, Monday, Feb. 6.

The above lecture will be given as above by HERBERT STANLEY RENTON, a man who has made his home in the Sandwich Islands.

In view of the desire on the part of the Hawaiians to be annexed to the United States, this lecture will be of unusual interest, as it treats of life and scenes on the Hawaiian group.

Course tickets admitting to this and the four remaining lectures 75 cents. Single admission 25 cents. Children of schools 10 cents.

Tickets may be obtained at the Drug Stores, and pupils of the schools or at Superintendent's Office, Central High School and at the door on night of lecture.

**American Loan and Trust COMPANY.**

Capital Stock ..... \$600,000  
Guarantee Fund with State Auditor, \$100,000

RECEIVES DEPOSITS subject to call and issues certificates of deposit bearing interest.

**5 PER CENT PAID**

on certificates running six months. Loans made at lowest rates on approved security. County and school bonds purchased.

**DIRECTORS:**

Clinton Marshall, L. Merritt, Wm. McKinley, James Chinnery, A. W. Bradley, H. H. Harris, James E. Dickey, George A. Eller, H. D. Lovett, Edward J. Bradley, George A. Eller, H. D. Lovett, Arthur H. Brown, F. M. Osborne, Chas.

General Manager, C. K. Tupper, Sportsman.

Editor, E. E. Lovett, Secretary, W. C. Lovett, Treasurer, W. C. Lovett, Cashier, W. C. Lovett.

WILL NOT RIP.

WILL NOT ROLL.

WILL NOT SLIP.

WILL NOT SLIDE.

WILL NOT STRETCH.

W



## Removed!

Pioneer Fuel Co.

To 416 W. Superior St.  
Chamber of Commerce  
Building.

Telephone 161.

Temporary Headquarters.

### CITY BRIEFS.

Cullum, dentist, 702 Palladio.  
Smoke Endion cigar. W. A. Foote & Co.  
Dr. Schiffman fills teeth without pain.  
The February term of the district court opens tomorrow morning.

"Gill's Best" flour, the home manufacturer of Duluth, is the best in the market.

The Cliff Dwellers will give a "pink carnival" Wednesday evening at Masonic Temple Hall.

The Lackawanna Iron has confessed judgment in favor of the Wells-Stone Mercantile company to the amount of \$32,665.

The second masquerade ball of the season will be given by the Duluth Turn Verein on Tuesday evening, Feb. 14, at Turner Hall.

The Unity club will meet at Unitarian church, 31st and 3rd streets.

Messrs. H. F. Greene and F. H. Brown will discuss Herbert Spencer's "Justice."

Jacob Carlisle and wife, of Tower, have made an assignment of all their property, real and personal, to Charles McNamara in trust for their creditors.

George F. Graff, clerk at the Hotel Bell, gave a dancing party on Saturday evening. There were about fifty couples present and they report a very enjoyable time.

A number of young people have in preparation a drama entitled "Waiting for the Verdict," to be produced on St. Patrick's day for the benefit of the pro-cathedral.

The W. C. T. U. hold an important meeting Saturday at the congregational church to consider the resignation of the president and other matters of equal importance.

A meeting of all the Methodist pastors at the head of the lakes is being held at Dr. Stocking's residence this afternoon for the purpose of electing Bishop C. H. Fowler of Cincinnati.

John Carlson of Duluth won a five-mile skating race with A. Charters at Ashland yesterday by three-quarters of a mile. He made the five miles in 16 minutes and 10½ seconds.

Tonight will be given the fourth annual Duluth police department at the Spalding Hall. A large number of tickets have been sold and as a general invitation is extended it is expected that there will be a large attendance.

Miah T. Hulet has commenced an action against Hannah Hamilton asking that judgment be given \$1,151.30 obtained by the defendant at the November term of court be set aside and the plaintiff given judgment for \$2,147.59. The case is still on this afternoon.

Mrs. Mary Ann Anderson, aged 64, mother of Mrs. Charles Canning and James Anderson, this city, died after a long illness yesterday morning after a very brief illness. The funeral will be taken by the Northern Pacific train tomorrow to Hendrum, Minn., for burial.

A stipulation in the case of the Mississippi River Logging company vs. W. A. Foote et al. was filed this morning under which Augustus E. Samuel McClure, Robert M. Cole and James Mulvay are made defendants and given until the February 1st day to file their answer. Their answer was filed with the stipulation.

### PERSONAL.

Mrs. A. Perkins, of St. Paul, is in the city.

George M. Smith went to St. Paul yesterday.

Mrs. E. Cummings, of Denver, is at the Spalding.

Mrs. Luther Mendenhall left Saturday for Philadelphia.

F. H. Houghton arrived from Corning, N. Y., this evening.

W. G. Andrews, representing Herman, the magician, is in the city.

Mrs. W. P. Brown has gone to Stillwater on a visit to her parents.

Mrs. H. W. Cheddele is visiting relatives and friends at L'Anse, Mich.

J. P. Weyerhaeuser, of Rock Island, Ill., is in the city on pine land business.

J. F. Killorin and wife and W. W. Wright came in from Swan River this morning.

Mrs. V. T. Hutchinson, who has been the guest of Mr. T. Murdock, returned yesterday after her holiday in Butte.

Rev. T. B. Fosburgh of Chicago, is in the city. It will be remembered that he was here at the ordination and installation of Rev. C. F. Southworth, the Unitarian pastor.

**Choice of Routes.**

The St. Paul & Duluth R. R. can ticket you to Florida either via St. Louis or Chicago and make through car arrangements for you.

428 Spalding Hotel.

For alderman of the Third ward cast your vote for James Sullivan—Advt.

Geo. Dinwoodie, 208 West Superior street. Best coal, lowest prices, promptest delivery.

A veritable family medicine box—BEECHAM'S PILLS.

# DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.  
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

## A COMPLICATED CASE

**AT FULL CAPACITY.**  
The Marinette Iron Works is Doing a Rushing Business.

The Pickard vs. Mountain Habeas Corpus Case Taken Up Before Judge Ensign This Morning.

**Mrs. Pickard is Trying to Secure Possession of Her Child, But the Father Objects.**

**The Woman's History Shows Some Unfortunate Difficulties in Connection With Her Marriages.**

The interesting habeas corpus case of Pickard vs. Mountain is now before Judge Ensign and is attracting considerable attention. Mrs. Pickard is trying to get the court to order Mrs. Mountain to give her keeping a 3-year-old female child by the name of Vera Hay, which she gave to Mrs. Mountain some months ago because she was not able to support it.

The allegation of the complainant is that the child is the fruit of an illegal marriage between William Hay and Mrs. Pickard, though no fault of the plaintiff." This rather ambiguous statement is explained by the testimony which shows that Mrs. Cary-Hay-Pickard was married to Sir John or "Jack" Cary in Toronto some time ago, and that the couple became frightened and ran away, and were then obliged to take a street car and make their way home. At last accounts nothing has been seen or heard of either father or mother by the owner and the doctor is quite anxious about his property.

**West Duluth Briefs.**

Company G meets for drill tomorrow evening.

A. C. Cody, of Grand Rapids, is a late visitor here.

Charlest and wife have increased in the number of their daughters.

House for sale, corner C. W. Hoyt, Merchants' bank, West Duluth.

O. H. Hageness and wife left yesterday for Chicago for a short visit.

The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church meets Friday afternoon with Mrs. Parke, on Broadway.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the M. E. church meets Wednesday afternoon in the church vestry.

Actor Tomás has almost completed the building for the winter block yard, and it won't be long before the building in West Duluth will be commenced.

The yard is a small one yet it is about the size of the one at Kite's.

Mr. Hay, who is the owner of the yard, is not my wife, and we will have to be married over again," or perfectly willing to have the child. Vera Hay, remains in the custody of Mrs. Mountain.

Mrs. Pickard is a rather pretty woman and was some distinction during the British expedition into Egypt by accompanying the English contingent as far as Khartoum in the capacity of Red Cross nurse, winning a medal and honorable distinction for her attention to duty. Vera Hay, husband No. 2 is a well known printer and is foreman in a St. Paul publishing house. This much was brought out this morning and the case is still on this afternoon.

**Outsize Markets.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The close: Wheat, 74½c; May, 75½c; July, 75c; Corn, 43½c; May, 43½c; June, 43½c; July, 43½c; September, 43½c; October, 43½c; November, 43½c; December, 43½c; Flax, cash, \$1.12½; May, \$1.12½.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 6.—Wheat, February, 74½c; May, 75½c; July, 75c; September, 75½c; October, 75½c; November, 75½c; December, 75½c; Flax, cash, \$1.12½; May, \$1.12½.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 6.—Wheat, February, 74½c; May, 75½c; July, 75c; September, 75½c; October, 75½c; November, 75½c; December, 75½c; Flax, cash, \$1.12½; May, \$1.12½.

DETROIT, Feb. 6.—The close: Wheat, 74½c; May, 75½c; July, 75c; Corn, 43½c; May, 43½c; June, 43½c; July, 43½c; September, 43½c; October, 43½c; November, 43½c; December, 43½c; Flax, cash, \$1.12½; May, \$1.12½.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—The close: Wheat, 74½c; May, 75½c; July, 75c; Corn, 43½c; May, 43½c; June, 43½c; July, 43½c; September, 43½c; October, 43½c; November, 43½c; December, 43½c; Flax, cash, \$1.12½; May, \$1.12½.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—The close: Wheat, 74½c; May, 75½c; July, 75c; Corn, 43½c; May, 43½c; June, 43½c; July, 43½c; September, 43½c; October, 43½c; November, 43½c; December, 43½c; Flax, cash, \$1.12½; May, \$1.12½.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The close: Wheat, 74½c; May, 75½c; July, 75c; Corn, 43½c; May, 43½c; June, 43½c; July, 43½c; September, 43½c; October, 43½c; November, 43½c; December, 43½c; Flax, cash, \$1.12½; May, \$1.12½.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 6.—The close: Wheat, 74½c; May, 75½c; July, 75c; Corn, 43½c; May, 43½c; June, 43½c; July, 43½c; September, 43½c; October, 43½c; November, 43½c; December, 43½c; Flax, cash, \$1.12½; May, \$1.12½.

SEATTLE, Feb. 6.—The close: Wheat, 74½c; May, 75½c; July, 75c; Corn, 43½c; May, 43½c; June, 43½c; July, 43½c; September, 43½c; October, 43½c; November, 43½c; December, 43½c; Flax, cash, \$1.12½; May, \$1.12½.

ATLANTA, Feb. 6.—The close: Wheat, 74½c; May, 75½c; July, 75c; Corn, 43½c; May, 43½c; June, 43½c; July, 43½c; September, 43½c; October, 43½c; November, 43½c; December, 43½c; Flax, cash, \$1.12½; May, \$1.12½.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 6.—The close: Wheat, 74½c; May, 75½c; July, 75c; Corn, 43½c; May, 43½c; June, 43½c; July, 43½c; September, 43½c; October, 43½c; November, 43½c; December, 43½c; Flax, cash, \$1.12½; May, \$1.12½.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 6.—The close: Wheat, 74½c; May, 75½c; July, 75c; Corn, 43½c; May, 43½c; June, 43½c; July, 43½c; September, 43½c; October, 43½c; November, 43½c; December, 43½c; Flax, cash, \$1.12½; May, \$1.12½.

HOUSTON, Feb. 6.—The close: Wheat, 74½c; May, 75½c; July, 75c; Corn, 43½c; May, 43½c; June, 43½c; July, 43½c; September, 43½c; October, 43½c; November, 43½c; December, 43½c; Flax, cash, \$1.12½; May, \$1.12½.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—The close: Wheat, 74½c; May, 75½c; July, 75c; Corn, 43½c; May, 43½c; June, 43½c; July, 43½c; September, 43½c; October, 43½c; November, 43½c; December, 43½c; Flax, cash, \$1.12½; May, \$1.12½.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The close: Wheat, 74½c; May, 75½c; July, 75c; Corn, 43½c; May, 43½c; June, 43½c; July, 43½c; September, 43½c; October, 43½c; November, 43½c; December, 43½c; Flax, cash, \$1.12½; May, \$1.12½.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 6.—The close: Wheat, 74½c; May, 75½c; July, 75c; Corn, 43½c; May, 43½c; June, 43½c; July, 43½c; September, 43½c; October, 43½c; November, 43½c; December, 43½c; Flax, cash, \$1.12½; May, \$1.12½.

DETROIT, Feb. 6.—The close: Wheat, 74½c; May, 75½c; July, 75c; Corn, 43½c; May, 43½c; June, 43½c; July, 43½c; September, 43½c; October, 43½c; November, 43½c; December, 43½c; Flax, cash, \$1.12½; May, \$1.12½.

ATLANTA, Feb. 6.—The close: Wheat, 74½c; May, 75½c; July, 75c; Corn, 43½c; May, 43½c; June, 43½c; July, 43½c; September, 43½c; October, 43½c; November, 43½c; December, 43½c; Flax, cash, \$1.12½; May, \$1.12½.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 6.—The close: Wheat, 74½c; May, 75½c; July, 75c; Corn, 43½c; May, 43½c; June, 43½c; July, 43½c; September, 43½c; October, 43½c; November, 43½c; December, 43½c; Flax, cash, \$1.12½; May, \$1.12½.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 6.—The close: Wheat, 74½c; May, 75½c; July, 75c; Corn, 43½c; May, 43½c; June, 43½c; July, 43½c; September, 43½c; October, 43½c; November, 43½c; December, 43½c; Flax, cash, \$1.12½; May, \$1.12½.

HOUSTON, Feb. 6.—The close: Wheat, 74½c; May, 75½c; July, 75c; Corn, 43½c; May, 43½c; June, 43½c; July, 43½c; September, 43½c; October, 43½c; November, 43½c; December, 43½c; Flax, cash, \$1.12½; May, \$1.12½.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—The close: Wheat, 74½c; May, 75½c; July, 75c; Corn, 43½c; May, 43½c; June, 43½c; July, 43½c; September, 43½c; October, 43½c; November, 43½c; December, 43½c; Flax, cash, \$1.12½; May, \$1.12½.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The close: Wheat, 74½c; May, 75½c; July, 75c; Corn, 43½c; May, 43½c; June, 43½c; July, 43½c; September, 43½c; October, 43½c; November, 43½c; December, 43½c; Flax, cash, \$1.12½; May, \$1.12½.

ATLANTA, Feb. 6.—The close: Wheat, 74½c; May, 75½c; July, 75c; Corn, 43½c; May, 43½c; June, 43½c; July, 43½c; September, 43½c; October, 43½c; November, 43½c; December, 43½c; Flax, cash, \$1.12½; May, \$1.12½.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 6.—The close: Wheat, 74½c; May, 75½c; July, 75c; Corn, 43½c; May, 43½c; June, 43½c; July, 43½c; September, 43½c; October, 43½c; November, 43½c; December, 43½c; Flax, cash, \$1.12½; May, \$1.12½.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 6.—The close: Wheat, 74½c; May, 75½c; July, 75c; Corn, 43½c; May,

# DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

TENTH YEAR.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1893.

FIVE O'CLOCK EDITION.

THREE CENTS

**SMITH, FARWELL & STEELE**  
COMPANY.

The great object of advertising is not only  
To Gain Custom,  
BUT  
To Keep Custom

A merchant should always be able to Back Up  
and Make Good every public announcement.  
An advertised specialty at a low price Indicates  
but does not Guarantee that everything else sold  
is a Bargain. Give careful consideration as well  
to articles which are not advertised. It is there  
you will find proof of the genuineness of our bargain  
declarations.

## We Exhibit

In our mammoth warerooms, an assortment of  
**Carpets,  
Furniture,  
Crockery,  
And Other  
House Furnishing Goods**

Not Duplicated at the Head of the Lakes.

We sell on Easy Pay-  
ments When Desired.  
Do you need accommoda-  
tions? Have you given this  
method of payment your  
consideration?  
It is honorable.  
It is safe and available.  
Our books contain the  
names of the best citizens of  
Duluth, who have availed  
themselves of its advantages.  
We ask a payment of  
\$1.00 on \$50.00 Bought.  
\$1.00 on \$100.00 Bought.  
\$1.00 on \$150.00 Bought.  
NO INTEREST CHARGED!

We Quote  
The Lowest  
Living Prices.

Smith,  
Farwell &  
Steele Co.,  
DULUTH.

Fine Sleighs and Cutters!  
RUSSIAN AND PORTLAND, TWO-SEATERS AND SINGLES.

REMOVED TO 414-418 EAST SUPERIOR STREET.

**M. W. TURNER.**

PLACE YOUR FIRE INSURANCE

WITH HARRY. D. PEARSON  
BEFORE YOU ARE "ROASTED" OUT  
305 Burrows' Building.

**FURNITURE**

If you are in need of Furniture of any kind—a Parlor or Bed Room Suite, a Lounge or Couch, Tables or Chairs, Springs or Mattresses, Pillows or Quilts, or anything usually kept in a Furniture Store—and don't visit

**BAYHA & CO.**

You will miss it. Goods sold on Easy Payment Plan.  
No. 108 and 110 First Avenue west, above First street.  
H. D. Proprietor of the City Carpet Cleaning Works.

JUST SEE OUR EXCLUSIVE SPECIALS:

THE PATEK-PHILLIPPE WATCH,  
DULUTH HARBOR SPOONS AND TRAYS,  
WHALEBACK TRAYS, ETC., ETC.

**J. M. GEIST,** Jeweler, The Leading House.

Blank Books!  
You should have  
Just what you want  
And you can find it at

**CHAMBERLAIN & TAYLOR'S BOOKSTORE.**

**SOLE AGENTS**  
  
UNDERWEAR,  
HOSIERY,  
NECKWEAR,  
AT  
**Cate & Clarke's,**  
333 SUPERIOR STREET WEST.

## IN THE LEGISLATURE

Senator McMillan Wants Date of Final Ad-  
journment of Legislature Settled  
For March 22.

Bill Introduced to "X" Newspaper Re-  
porters to Be Present at the Execu-  
tions in This State.

Mr. PAUL, Feb. 7.—[Special to The  
Herald.]—A joint resolution was intro-  
duced by Mr. McMillan in the senate  
today providing that both houses adjourn  
sine die on March 22 at noon, and fixing  
March 1 as the last day on which bills  
can be introduced into the legislature.  
The resolution was referred to the com-  
mittee on rules.

The following bills were introduced:  
By Mr. McFadden, a bill to amend the law  
relating to public trusts.

Mr. Keller brought in a bill for an act  
to appropriate money to build a bridge  
across Sauk River at Sauk Center.

Mr. Day, a bill relating to duties of  
comptroller.

Mr. Day, a bill for an act to provide  
for the erection of grain elevators at  
railway sidings or stations and for secur-  
ing sites for the same.

John Smith introduced a bill to  
amend procedure and assess costs in  
civil actions.

Mr. Deodon, a bill to appropriate \$10,-  
000 to make swamp land selections for  
the state and \$5000 to be used in ex-  
amination of state swamp lands in the  
Duluth district.

Mr. Tawney introduced a bill to relieve  
certain property from double taxation.

The following bills have just been  
passed by the senate: McMillan's fixing  
boundary lines; McHale's bill requiring  
boundary lines to give notice of ex-  
piration of time for filing applications  
from tax sale; Davis' bill relating to  
posts and monuments fixed on boundary  
lines; Canister's bill relating to incor-  
poration of villages; Leavitt's bill for a  
law on the subject of Sanborn's probate  
court; and Nelson's bill repealing the  
special act fixing the salaries of the pro-  
bate court of Goodhue.

In the house this morning a bill was  
introduced by Moore to accept the land  
granted from the United States in  
the Hinckley state park and providing  
penalties for cutting or injuring timber  
growing in it.

Mr. Hinckley introduced a bill making  
it obligatory on boards of trustees to  
take a census of all the children between  
the ages of 5 and 11 in their districts in alternate years begin-  
ning in 1893.

Mr. Staples introduced a bill providing  
that a township tax not less than two  
mills nor more than twenty on the  
dollar should be levied to build roads

Mr. Hinckley introduced a bill amending  
the execution law for capital offenses  
so as to allow reporters of newspapers to  
be present, and providing for a permanent  
grand jury in either where all execu-  
tions shall take place.

Mr. Scofield introduced a bill defining  
the word "apparatus" so as to make it  
include free text books and supplies for  
class work, in the statutes defining the  
duties of school boards.

Mr. Noyes introduced a bill to apply  
all monies derived from liquor licenses to  
the construction of good roads.

CHARTERS FOR THE CITIES.

A Company of Lawyers to Aid in Preparing  
Suitsable Measure.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 7.—The members of  
the house who represent city constitu-  
encies were much relieved by the opinion  
of the attorney general yesterday,  
stating that there is nothing in the  
constitution which prohibits them from  
dividing cities into classes according to  
population. It gives the committee  
on municipal legislation an opportunity to  
go ahead intelligently with its work and  
formulate a general bill for the govern-  
ment of cities, and there will be little ex-  
cuse for further delay in getting down to  
work.

The members of the house committee  
on municipal legislation will meet to-  
night to hear a delegation from the in-  
terior of the state, which will be present  
to see what it wants to have incor-  
porated in a general law governing cities  
and towns. The program of the committee  
has been changed, and it will, by request, act with the senate com-  
mittee and engage a company of lawyers  
to draft a charter bill.

This delegation will consist of D. F.  
Simson and R. D. Russell of Minne-  
apolis, T. D. Merlin of St. Paul, and  
the city attorneys of Duluth and  
several other towns. It will come  
together at the capitol and work  
under the direction of the joint commit-  
tee, which will be presided over by Mr. Merlin.  
It is expected to have a bill drawn and  
it will be introduced into both houses  
and pushed through. A bill prepared in  
this way will have the united support of  
the two committees, and, according to  
Mr. Howard, chairman of the house  
committee, it is likely to go through with-  
out opposition.

Mr. Howard, by the way, is opposed  
to division of the cities into classes as  
provided in the Winston bill, and pre-  
fers instead the Illinois plan. In that  
state there is one general law which applies  
to Chicago and to the smallest  
hamlet in the state. "Under such a  
plan," says Mr. Howard, "the law must  
be made very general and increased  
power must be placed in the hands of the  
city councils."

Ratified a Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Senate has  
ratified the Russian extradition treaty  
with China.

The amendment made to the Russian  
treaty makes all attempts to assassinate  
the czar or members of the royal family  
an extraditable offense, regardless of  
motive.

CAUSED BY BAD WHISKY.

The Emute of the Indians at Pine Ridge  
Agency.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 7.—Gen. Wesley Mer-  
ritt, commanding the department of  
Dakota, was seen yesterday afternoon at  
his office in St. Paul and was asked for  
news from Pine Ridge agency, where  
the emute of the renegade Indians is  
reported to have occurred. The gen-  
eral said:

"I have heard nothing more than has  
been reported in the dispatches. As a  
surmise, I should say that the proba-  
bilities were that the men whom the  
Indians killed were renegades, trying  
to get what they could out of them  
by fraud and chicanery. The Indians hav-  
ing had a pay day not long before. They  
very likely had some social relations  
with these Indians, and sharp practice  
and bad whisky may have had some-  
thing to do with the tragedy. This has  
struck me as the possible solution of the  
trouble."

"When trouble like this occurs, the  
agent first has recourse to his police,  
which is under the department at  
Washington, and if troops are needed  
we are ordered from Washington to  
send them to the scene of trouble. In  
case of emergency the department com-  
mander is asked directly for troops by  
the agent because he may, if it seems  
best, send the troops to another part of the  
country."

"Pine Ridge is in the department of  
the Plate, commanded by Gen. Brooks  
at Omaha, and not in my department.  
Troops could be quickly forwarded from  
either department."

Here is Another Story.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 7.—A United  
States officer from the Black Hills coun-  
try was in the city yesterday. He says  
he has been here for the last week. The  
Ridge has been edited and colored by  
Agent Brown to suit his purpose, and  
that the trouble is really very serious.

John Smith introduced a bill to  
amend procedure and assess costs in  
civil actions.

Mr. Deodon, a bill to appropriate \$10,-  
000 to make swamp land selections for  
the state and \$5000 to be used in ex-  
amination of state swamp lands in the  
Duluth district.

Mr. Tawney introduced a bill to relieve  
certain property from double taxation.

The following bills have just been  
passed by the senate: McMillan's fixing  
boundary lines; McHale's bill requiring  
boundary lines to give notice of ex-  
piration of time for filing applications  
from tax sale; Davis' bill relating to  
posts and monuments fixed on boundary  
lines; Canister's bill relating to incor-  
poration of villages; Leavitt's bill for a  
law on the subject of Sanborn's probate  
court, and Nelson's bill repealing the  
special act fixing the salaries of the pro-  
bate court of Goodhue.

In the house this morning a bill was  
introduced by Moore to accept the land  
granted from the United States in  
the Hinckley state park and providing  
penalties for cutting or injuring timber  
growing in it.

Mr. Hinckley introduced a bill making  
it obligatory on boards of trustees to  
take a census of all the children between  
the ages of 5 and 11 in their districts in alternate years begin-  
ning in 1893.

Mr. Staples introduced a bill providing  
that a township tax not less than two  
mills nor more than twenty on the  
dollar should be levied to build roads

Mr. Hinckley introduced a bill amending  
the execution law for capital offenses  
so as to allow reporters of newspapers to  
be present, and providing for a permanent  
grand jury in either where all execu-  
tions shall take place.

Mr. Scofield introduced a bill defining  
the word "apparatus" so as to make it  
include free text books and supplies for  
class work, in the statutes defining the  
duties of school boards.

Mr. Noyes introduced a bill to apply  
all monies derived from liquor licenses to  
the construction of good roads.

CHARTERS FOR THE CITIES.

A Company of Lawyers to Aid in Preparing  
Suitsable Measure.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 7.—The funeral of  
Mrs. William C. Whitney, wife of the  
ex-secretary of the navy, was held at St.  
Bartholomew's church, corner of Forty-  
fourth street and Madison avenue, this  
morning. Mrs. Whitney's body was re-  
moved from the room where she died and  
placed in one of the lower parlors, and  
then in a carriage to the cemetery.

The three men could not get out and  
were burned to death in sight of the passen-  
ger train, which had arrived and were power-  
less to extricate the men. Tom Smith,  
the third man in the caboose, was seri-  
ously injured, but will recover.

FUNERAL OF MRS. WHITNEY.

The Church Was Beautifully Decorated With  
Masses of Flowers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The funeral of  
Mrs. William C. Whitney, wife of the  
ex-secretary of the navy, was held at St.  
Bartholomew's church, corner of Forty-  
fourth street and Madison avenue, this  
morning. Mrs. Whitney's body was re-  
moved from the room where she died and  
placed in one of the lower parlors, and  
then in a carriage to the cemetery.

The three men could not get out and  
were burned to death in sight of the passen-  
ger train, which had arrived and were power-  
less to extricate the men. Tom Smith,  
the third man in the caboose, was seri-  
ously injured, but will recover.

THE HOUSE WAS BOMBED.

SIX PEOPLE SERIOUSLY INJURED BY EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE.

SHERMAN, Tex., Feb. 7.—James Ze-  
bastian, a farmer living a few miles west  
of here, brought home some dynamite to  
clear his land. Yesterday while Dan  
Brewer and William Denton were at Ze-  
bastian's home in the same room with  
the Zebras, a bomb exploded, with the result  
that the house was demolished and  
blown off. Sebastian's left hand was  
burned off, and his wife and three chil-  
dren were seriously injured.

A NATIONAL DISASTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The bill to es-  
tablish a national university introduced  
in the house by Gen. Hooker, of Missis-  
sippi, is almost identical to that offered  
by Mr. Phelps for a Proctor, or Ver-  
mont. It provides for a capitol, grants  
funds to establish a non-sectarian uni-  
versity of highest rank, with endowed  
fellowships for scientific research, with  
facilities for utilizing the scientific col-  
lections of the capitol, greenhouses, the  
grounds set apart for nations, univer-  
sity by President Washington and appropria-  
tes half the net proceeds of the public  
lands for support of the board of  
education during the past year.

ON SUNDAY OPENING.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The question  
of opening the world's fair on Sundays  
is still undecided by the house commit-  
tee on the Civil Service Commission.

The amendment made to the Russian  
treaty makes all attempts to assassinate  
the czar or members of the royal family  
an extraditable offense, regardless of  
motive.

## IS SOLD AT LAST

President Van Horne Closes a Deal for the  
Purchase of the North Star Construction Company.

The Canadian Pacific Has Also Purchased  
the Superior Belt Line & Terminal  
Company.

Contracts to be Let Monday for Fifteen Hun-  
dred Feet More of Dock Room on  
Allouez Bay.

Extension of the Road to the Boundary May  
Be Looked for in the Near  
Future.

## PANTON & WATSON

OF THE  
GLASS BLOCK  
HAVE MOVED INTO  
THEIR NEW STORE.

We Are Ready for Business

AND  
Tomorrow  
Morning

We will place on our counters  
for exhibition and sale some  
very choice things in our Silk,  
Dress and Wash Goods Dep't.

The Very Latest Importations

Can Only be Found at the

New Glass Block Store

JAPONNETTE!

What is it?

It is a new wash



## A TERRIFIC COLLISION

## HOT SHOT FOR CLARKSON.

The Worcester Train on the Old Colony Road Was Run Into By a Local Freight.

Several Passengers Were All More or Less Injured and One, It Is Expected, Will Die.

The Freight Engine Upset, One Car Thrown On Its Side and Another Stood On End.

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Feb. 7.—The Worcester train on the Old Colony road was disabled last night near Leominster Center by a broken wheel and was run into by a local freight that was following it. The collision was terrific. The engine of the freight train crashed into the rear passenger car, which was empty, driving it into the combination baggage and smoking car in front of it, badly wrecking that and the next passenger car, and forcing the whole train nearly 200 feet along the track.

In the forward passenger car were several passengers who were all more or less injured, one, it was believed, fatally. The freight engine was separated from its tender and went off the track, the first car on the freight was thrown upon its side, the second one was driven into the adjoining field, while a third car stood on end, all being totally wrecked.

George Luke had his face burned, leg broken, and scalp cut, and his recovery doubtful. The rest were not seriously injured.

## OVER AN EMBANKMENT.

Wreck on the Union Pacific Caused by Spreading Rails.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Feb. 7.—George Haven, a Minneapolis traveling man, who was on the train which was wrecked on the Union Pacific road yesterday, arrived in this city last evening. He states that the wreck was caused by spreading rails. He was in the second section eastbound, was behind time, and was running fast.

The engine and small car passed over the dangerous place in safety. The smoker left the rails and carried a chair car with it. These shot along fifty feet and went down a fifty-foot embankment. Following is a list of the casualties:

Mrs. Egan and three children, of Chicago, besides an intended injury, J. R. Roddy, of Worcester, Minnie, badly injured in the hips and internally; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Babst, Chicago, injured seriously in back and internally; J. Hahn, New York, hand broken; Baggegeman, Danielson, serious cuts, bruised and burned. Fifteen others were badly bruised.

## THE MINORITY PROTEST.

A Report Against Creating a Permanent Census Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Mr. Fithian, of Indiana, of the committee on census, has made a minority report protesting against the passage of the bill reported favorably from the committee providing for a permanent census bureau. The present census office, he says, is divided into twenty-five divisions, all but seven of which should be eliminated.

Many of the statistics taken under the present census are merely duplications of reports made by other bureaus. The census, once begun, has been enlarged from time to time, more to create offices and salaries than for legitimate purposes. Consequently the census has become a jumble of figures and irrelevant inquiries, filling volumes which are only used for waste paper.

It is estimated that the cost of maintaining a permanent census bureau would not exceed \$200,000 a year. The minority claim it would be treble this amount. Messrs. Baker, of Kansas, and Lawson, of Georgia, sign the report with Mr. Fithian.

## FIVE SAILORS DROWNED.

Wreck of a Norwegian Bark on the New Jersey Coast.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Superintendent Havens, of the Fourth district life saving service at Point Pleasant, reports that the Norwegian bark Alice, Capt. Jacobson, from Dunkirk, Dec. 21, for New York, ballast came ashore at 9:30 last night at Long Beach, N. Y., life saving station.

An attempt was made to rescue the crew, but the steamer, with five of the crew of the bark attempted to land in their own boat, but it was capsized in the surf and all were drowned. The life-saving station finally succeeded in getting a line attached to the bark, and by use of the breeches buoy rescued the eleven remaining members of the crew, including the captain.

The bark's foremast is gone and she will probably prove a total loss. The Alice is a double-deck vessel of 977 tons, 169 feet long, 35 feet breath of beam. She was built in 1865 and was owned by the captain. Her home port is Arendal, a seaport of Norway.

## World's Fair Appointment.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—Director General Davis, of yesterday, appointed Gillette Dodes, of Detroit, to be superintendent of installation in manufacturers' hall. Dodes was general manager of the Detroit exhibition for several years and was afterwards connected with the fair at Buffalo. He will begin work at once.

## The Texas Outrage.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 7.—Governor Hogg has prepared a message to be submitted to the Legislature calling attention to the burning of the negro Sumner at Paris a few days ago and desiring that the legislature take action in the matter at the earliest possible moment.

## A Famous Lawyer Dead.

MIDDLEBURY, Conn., Feb. 7.—Samuel L. Warner, the famous lawyer, died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, aged 67 years. He was one of the secretaries of the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the second term.

## WOMEN WILL LIKE IT

## And No One Will Think of Blaming Them.

## Perfectly Right that Women Should Regard Their Complexion.

## And This is So Much Better and Such an Excellent Way.

We believe it perfectly right that women should regard their complexion. Nothing makes them more beautiful. We take pleasure, therefore, in publishing the following letter to women written by that most popular and brilliant newspaper correspondent, Miss J. Holland, of 39 West Twenty-sixth street, New York city. Miss Holland is a noted and gifted writer, and her regular communications and articles in the New York World, New York Recorder, New York Times, Home Journal, and Land Tribune and other papers and magazines, will be remembered most pleasantly. She writes for our paper as follows:

"So many friends ask how it is that I am always in such good health and spirits, and have a complexion that no one could envy. I would like to tell you the secret of many besides friends that I owe it all to Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

"Several years ago a severe illness left me with little vitality. The doctors said I must linger for a time but would never recover.

"I then began taking Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. In a week, much to the surprise of all, I was much better, and in a month I was out shopping and going into society again.

"I then took several bottles of this medicine, and after taking them my constitution was so thoroughly built up, although I have since passed through several mental strains from the loss of dear ones by death, I have never been sick since.

"Every year I take a grain of rye flour.

"After the little authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"There is a famous old Indian woman who is a friend of mine. She is a widow, and has a son who is a medicine man.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

"She is a great authority on the Indians and wild living among them which we are told gives them their strength, I would like to know what they eat.

**EVENING HERALD.**  
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF DULUTH.  
PUBLISHED BY THE  
DULUTH PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

Business and editorial rooms in Henderson block, corner Superior street and Fifth avenue west. Entrance opposite Spalding. Telephone 24. Eastern Office—100 World Building, New York. A. E. Story, Manager.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**  
Daily, per year.....\$7.00  
Daily, two months.....1.50  
Daily, one month.....1.25  
Weekly, per year.....1.50

**LARGEST CIRCULATION IN DULUTH:**

Received at the postoffice at Duluth, Minn., as second-class mail matter.

The Weather.

U. S. Weather Bureau, Duluth, Minn., Feb. 7.—Slight snowfall and rain have taken place in the Northwest during the past twenty-four hours. The temperature remains much the same, the mercury being at 30° F. There is a rise of 12 degrees at Duluth, N. W. T. The cold wave has passed, but it will be some time before the mercury falls below zero again, the warmest day since the 1st of January.

The cold wave has moved rapidly southeast, and now the thermometer is down to 30° F. The sea skies as far south as Mississippi. Some of the temperatures below zero are: Winona, 30°; St. Paul, 28°; Minneapolis, 27°; Chicago, 26°; Milwaukee, 25°; Des Moines, 24°; Omaha, 23°; Kansas City, 22°; Denver, 21°; St. Louis, 20°; Indianapolis, 19°.

The cold wave has passed, but it will be some time before the mercury falls again. The highest temperature got here yesterday was 4° below; the lowest was 24° below.

Duluth, Feb. 7.—Continued fair and cold; slowly rising temperature Wednesday; wind shifting to southwest. B. H. Brownson, Local Foreman Official.

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—**Forecast till 8 p. m. for Wisconsin: Fair, northerly winds, becoming variable. The temperature will remain about stationary till Wednesday morning. The wind will be moderate, the weather generally clear in all sections. The highest temperature got here yesterday was 4° below; the lowest was 24° below.

The Monetary Situation.

Senator David B. Hill deserves the thanks of the country for his action yesterday in putting the senate on record regarding the Sherman silver purchase bill. Mr. Hill moved consideration of the bill repealing that pernicious measure, but a majority of the senators voted against him. This shows undoubtedly that nothing can be expected from the present senate in regard to this important question which vitally affects the business interests of the country and is now preventing the investment of capital in enterprises of various kinds.

There are now several important manufacturing enterprises in connection with the iron and steel industry, to be located at Duluth, which are hanging fire until the course of silver legislation has been determined. The repeal of the Sherman law would undoubtedly result in these enterprises being entered upon at an early date. Under the existing circumstances, it is problematical when they will be established. What is true of Duluth doubtless the experience of many other cities in the West, where there are openings for new industries requiring the employment of large capital.

During the first four weeks of this year, there have been shipped from New York to Europe over \$10,000,000 of gold, compared with merely nominal amounts for the same period in 1863 and 1861, and there is no clear assurance that the end of this movement has been reached. While part of this unnatural drain of gold, which is not called for by the trade balance of the last three months, can be traced to political causes, such as the Panama revelations in Paris and the developments of official corruption in Italy, both resulting in a severe contraction of credit operations, the probability of the long expected European war being near at hand, the possibility of war in Egypt, and the hoarding by Russia and Austria-Hungary for military contingencies, there are also monetary causes.

These causes are the apprehension incident to the position of silver and the failure of the Brussels conference to devise any means for staying its demonetization. The business men of the country are demanding the repeal of the Sherman law to relieve the situation. Its repeal would show the world that this country does not intend to shoulder along the stupendous task of placing silver on a parity with gold in its currency, and this would undoubtedly strengthen all American securities and stay the fears of foreign investors who are now withholding capital from this country.

President-elect Cleveland has intimated that if the present congress failed to repeal the Sherman law, he would call a special session of the next congress. It is evident now that an extra session will be a necessity.

Judge Jackson's Nomination.

The appointment of Howell J. Jackson to be Justice Lamar's successor on the supreme court bench has met with unexpected opposition. In selecting Judge Jackson for this high judicial position, President Harrison has made an excellent choice, so far as fitness and ability are concerned, because it is generally acknowledged that he is a jurist of great learning and a fair and impartial judge.

The chief feature of President Harrison's offending, from the point of view held by certain Republican mobs like Ret Clarkson and other "practical politicians," is that Judge Jackson is a Democrat, and they hold up their hands in horror at the idea of the president going outside the ranks of the Republican party to select a judge. Mr. Clarkson has been particularly abusive of President Harrison for this reason, and in a vituperative diatribe displayed his ignorance of the country's

history by asserting that this was the first instance of such an occurrence, forgetting that President Lincoln, the first Republican president, elected Justice Field, a pronounced Democrat, to the supreme court bench.

Ret Clarkson belongs to that class of politicians who would not recognize fitness and ability in preference to legal ignorance were the latter coupled with a political "pull," in filling judicial offices. And Clarkson himself has aspirations to be elected to the presidency. Heaven forefend that such a small bore politician, with such a dim conception of the fitness of things, should be placed in a position to prostitute the judiciary of the nation.

A section of the Democratic party also objects to Judge Jackson, because he has not been a strong enough Democrat to suit them, and yet this is one of the best reasons why his appointment is acceptable to the masses of the people. They want judges who are selected for their knowledge of law and their judicial temperament, and not because they are bitter partisans. The people prefer for judges men who have never been prominent in politics. Judge Jackson, however, was a sufficiently good Democrat to suit President Cleveland when he appointed him a district judge, and within the past few days Mr. Cleveland has expressed his pleasure that President Harrison has selected him for the higher position.

Action upon the nomination by the state judiciary committee was postponed yesterday because several Democratic members offered objections, and the matter has now gone over until Monday. The senate should confirm the nomination, unless it should be shown that Judge Jackson is unfit for the position. It is safe to say that his rejection now would be followed by his reappointment by Mr. Cleveland when he again assumes the duties of president.

The latest name mentioned in connection with the secretaryship of state in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet is that of John Quincy Adams of Boston. Mr. Adams is a son of Charles Francis Adams, the celebrated diplomatist, and grandson of President John Quincy Adams, and he has inherited much of his forefathers' ability. He is nearly 60 years old and in 1866, 1869 and 1870 was elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature, failing of election in 1867 because he had declared his approval of Andrew Johnson's policy. He was twice the Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts, but was defeated.

Governor Pennoyer of Oregon, has made himself ridiculous again. When President Harrison visited the Pacific coast, Pennoyer said he would not meet him at the station car. The president could come to the capital to see the chief executive of a sovereign state. Now he has refused to permit state ordinance to be used in firing salutes on inauguration day, because in his opinion the ceremony at Washington will be the inauguration of a Wall street plutocrat as president of the United States. Pennoyer is a Democrat, but a mighty poor one.

One of the most striking changes in St. Paul in recent years is the movement of the retail business district. Third street for many years was the great retail business street, but its glory has departed, and very few of the firms formerly having large establishments on the street are now found there. Sixth, Seventh and Wabasha streets have gained at the expense of Third street. It is a curious as well as a striking change. Will a similar emigration take place?

Mr. C. F. Davis, editor of the Bloomfield, Iowa, Farmer, says: "I can recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to all sufferers with cold and chronic diseases. I have used it in my family for the past two years and have found it the best I ever used for the purposes for which it is intended. Fifty cent bottles for sale by druggists."

The News Tribune is hysterical over the action of the city council yesterday, in unanimously adopting a committee report by Alderman Helm and Long adverse to the Hartley bridge bill, and refuses to be comforted. A frantic attempt was made this morning to resuscitate the corpse, but no signs of life were produced. The bill is dead. Requiescat in pace.

Alden J. Blethen was appointed by Governor Nelson to be a member of his military staff, with the rank of major. Mr. Blethen has declined, because heretofore he has been a colonel and did not wish to be reduced in rank. Therefore he remains Col. A. Jay Blethen.

The Ignorant Enlightened.  
To the Editor of The Herald:

The following rather astonishing passage is from this morning's News Tribune: "James C. Carter is to be Cleveland's next chief electrician. Who, pray, is James C. Carter? Is he a statesman?"

It is a pleasure to inform the Tribune that James C. Carter was for many years a prominent Republican of New York state, and he is not a statesman.

Secretary of State: Who, pray, is James C. Carter? Is he a statesman?"

It is a pleasure to inform the Tribune that James C. Carter was for many years a prominent Republican of New York state, and he is not a statesman.

Traveling Auditor T. Sharkey of the Northern Pacific road is here again checking H. P. Brown back into the West Duluth agency of the company. There have been two appointments to that position, since Mr. Brown resigned about a month ago.

Traveling Auditor T. Sharkey of the Northern Pacific road is here again checking H. P. Brown back into the West Duluth agency of the company. There have been two appointments to that position, since Mr. Brown resigned about a month ago.

It is not what its proprietors say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story of its merits. Hood's Sarsaparilla CURES.

J. W. H.

It is not what its proprietors say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story of its merits. Hood's Sarsaparilla CURES.

#### THE FREE BRIDGE HOWL.

There is a Great Deal of Suncombo in the Cry.

Superior Leader: There is a great deal of nonsense in the free bridge howl. Some people allege that they are opposed to a bridge because it would permit us to go to Duluth, but say if we make a bridge it will be bad. If it is apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free. The ferries are not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a charge of 1 or 2 cents for people to cross the bridge will be far more apt to prevent small tradesmen from going to Duluth than if it were free.

The great bridge is not free, the short line trains are not free, the street cars are not free; but a

## THE DISTRICT COURT

## THE POLICEMEN'S ANNUAL.

Their Ball at the Spalding Last Night Was a Great Success.

February Term Opened This Morning At the Court House With Judges Ensign and Scarle Present.

The Call of the Calendar Taken Up and Completed—Disposition of the Cases.

Judge Ensign Charged the Grand Jury in the Usual Statutory Form—Many Criminal Cases.

The February term of the district court for the Eleventh judicial district opened at the court house this morning with Judge Ensign presiding and Judge D. B. Scarle, of the Seventh district, as conjuror. There was a very large attendance of attorneys, over 135 people being present. The call of the calendar was proceeded with, commencing at 10 o'clock. The following is the disposition of cases:

Continued—1, 9, 11, 13, 10, 32, 45, 51, 108, 121, 155, 159, 162, 165, 127.

Jury cases—8, 15, 17, 21, 25, 30, 33, 39, 40, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 59, 63, 66, 68, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 83, 84, 85, 86, 93, 94, 95, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 107, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 118, 120, 123, 125, 129, 130, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 153, 154, 156, 157, 158, 160, 161, 165, 168.

Dismissed on motion of defendant—3, 4, 5, 29, 35.

Court cases—2, 6, 7, 16, 26, 27, 28, 31, 34, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 45, 53, 61, 62, 64, 65, 67, 68, 70, 75, 78, 79, 81, 82, 89, 91, 92, 95, 97, 107, 112, 113, 115, 119, 122, 124, 125, 126, 131, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 149, 147, 148, 150, 152, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 169, 170.

Stricken from the calendar—10, 14, 57.

Referred—12, 52, 87.

Settled—18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 33, 55, 58.

That afternoon a number of law assessors judgments were filed and both judges with their motions for continuance etc. Judge Scarle will have about a week and will probably be followed by Judge Brown of Morris.

As soon as the calendar was disposed of the poll of the grand jury was made and the just six members present, as follows: Foremen, Frank B. Laster, R. H. Fagan, A. W. Finkle, John M. Root, W. H. Burris, W. A. Kennedy, E. Hazen, L. R. Bondy, J. H. Crawford, J. A. Scott, W. A. Phillips, P. B. Gaylord, R. P. Faine and N. Bellows.

Chief Briggs and Officers Habberstad and Terry attended the policemen's ball at Duluth last evening.

Judge Hall left for Albert Lea yesterday evening to attend the funeral of his son, who died there Saturday.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Merritt, of Oneota, a son, and also to W. Sheldon and wife, of Third avenue west.

R. W. Mars has received a commission as lieutenant commander of the National Association of Naval Veterans.

Robert Forin, brother of Dr. Forin, who has been here a short visit this week left yesterday for his home at Westminster, B.C.

The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

Cincinnati, Feb. 5.—Wheat—May open'd at 75¢; May 1st, 75¢; No. 1 northern, cash, \$1.00; No. 2 northern, cash, \$1.00. Receipts, \$10,000. Car inspection today, 27. Receipts, Wheat, 15,347 bushels; corn, 15,347 bushels; oats, 15,347 bushels; flour, 15,347 bushels.

Car inspection today, 27. Receipts, Wheat, 15,347 bushels; corn, 15,347 bushels; oats, 15,347 bushels.

WHEAT DULL AND LOWER.

All Foreign News Was a Bearish Character Today.

The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

Cincinnati, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

New York, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

Cincinnati, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

New York, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

Cincinnati, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

New York, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

Cincinnati, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

New York, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

Cincinnati, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

New York, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

Cincinnati, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

New York, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

Cincinnati, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

New York, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

Cincinnati, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

New York, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

Cincinnati, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

New York, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

Cincinnati, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

New York, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

Cincinnati, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

New York, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—The wheat market today was dull at the opening and prices were unchanged for May and 'Ce higher for cash. May wheat sold at \$2.12 in small lots, while July went at 75¢. A few more lots of choice wheat came in from the foreign markets were of a bearing an increase of \$100,000. New York clearances of wheat and flour today were equal to 300,000 bushels. Wheat, \$1.35; flour, \$1.17 per barrel.

Cincinnati, Feb.

**Removed!**

Pioneer Fuel Co.  
To 416 W. Superior St.  
Chamber of Commerce  
Building.  
Telephone 161.

**Temporary Headquarters.****CITY BRIEFS.**

Cullum, dentist, 702 Palladio.  
Smoke Endion cigar. W. A. Foote & Co.  
Dr. Schiffman extracts teeth without  
pain.

"Gill's Best" flour—the favorite with  
all families.

Boyd's Germicidine cures falling hair.  
Sold by Boyd & Wilbur, Temple Opera.  
A advertising feature has been issued to  
Peter L. Dickinson and Mr. Walkovick.  
\$1500, \$2000, \$2500, \$3000, \$3500,  
to loan at once; lowest rates. T. O. Hall,  
John T. MacKinnon, from Canada, has  
taken out first citizenship papers in the  
United States court.

Second papers were issued to John  
Hendrickson of Sweden, by the clerk of  
the court this morning.

Rose Shapiro, a native of Germany,  
was granted first citizenship papers by  
Clerk Simpson.

The East End Cinch club will meet  
Wednesday evening with Mrs. R. S.  
Powell at 220 Fifth avenue east.

The reception and dance to have been  
given by the Eastern Star at Masonic  
Temple on Friday February 10, has been  
postponed.

The monthly meeting of the library  
board was not held last evening because  
no quorum present. It will be held  
next Monday.

Judge Ensign granted the relief asked  
for yesterday in the Pickard-Mountain  
habeas corpus case, and little Vera Hay  
was given up to her rightful mother at 5  
o'clock last evening.

Within the past two weeks a number  
of the extra yard men who have been  
working on the various railroad yards  
have quit at popular wage and gone to  
Mexico to take employment with the Mexi-  
can Central railway.

The Virginia Improvement company  
held a meeting yesterday and selected  
A. E. Humphreys' president in place  
of G. L. Morris, recently deceased. A dividend of  
\$4 per share was declared making \$9 de-  
clared since last December.

The Fisher exploration party has re-  
turned from its cold north shore jaunt.  
They did not suffer to any great extent  
from the cold, but E. L. Fisher says "it  
was powerful pleasant once in a while to  
find a fire burning in a house when we  
had to sleep outside."

**THE MISSABE ANNUAL****WANT FREE INTERCHANGE.**  
Real Estate Exchange Resolves Against Canal  
Discriminations.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Road  
This Morning and Election of  
Directors.

Merritt Interests Control in the Directorate  
—Alfred Merritt Elected President—Other Officers.

Lon Merritt Makes a Plain Statement as  
to the Merritt Interests in the  
Road.

The annual meeting of the Duluth,  
Missabe & Northern Railway was held  
this morning at the offices in the Lyceum  
building. All of the stock of the road,  
something over \$1,000,000 shares was rep-  
resented at the meeting except the interest of  
M. E. Clapp, about 250 shares.  
George L. Dunn, the St. Louis attorney,  
represented the Foley Bros. & Guthrie  
interests, about 1,300 shares. He refused  
to take the shares however, and took no  
part in the election.

The following directors were unani-  
mously elected: Leonidas Merritt, Al-  
fred Merritt, C. C. Merritt, N. B. Merritt,  
John E. Merritt, Alexander C. Gough,  
A. D. Thompson, C. W. Wimberly and  
W. W. Haney. The minutes for the year  
were read which occupied three or four  
hours time.

The directors met this afternoon and  
elected the following officers: President,  
Alfred Merritt; Vice President, Leon  
Merritt; secretary, S. J. Payne; treas-  
urer, C. C. Merritt. All are re-elections  
with the exception of the president.

There have been so many conflicting  
stories in connection with the recent  
troubles in the road and so much specu-  
lation as to who really is in control now  
that Lon Merritt makes the following  
statement:

"Events have quite plainly shown that  
previous to the recent changes in stock  
and at the time of the beginning of the  
fight the Merritts were in control. Now,  
however, the Merritts have given up their  
2,000 shares. Of this the Merritt  
interests took one-half and the American  
Steel Barge company—Rockefeller  
interests took one-half. Of the \$100,000  
worth of treasury stock at par for fed  
cash, the Merritts bought \$30,000 worth  
and the York & New Haven \$70,000. In  
addition, some cash, it is thought, \$100,000.  
Thus end the Merritts and their associates  
in Duluth with a much greater propor-  
tional interest than they had before."

**THE CITY ELECTION.**

One of the Most Quiet Ever Held in Duluth—  
No Excitement.

There has been very little to indicate  
today that a city election is in progress.  
Occasionally a team might be seen with  
a label advising the wavering voter to  
cast his ballot for some particular individual  
but there has been no noise or excitement.  
The people want to vote and the weather  
is quiet and the vote will be light.

In the Third Ward there has been considerable  
bustling mainly by the Sullivan and Getty men.  
In the Fifth Ward, as predicted, a lively fight is being waged.  
In the Second, some meetings are somewhat interesting.  
Elsewhere there seems to be no very sharp contests.

That barometer of public events, the  
city hall, has only too clearly proven  
that a municipal election is quietly but  
effectively claiming the attention of pat-  
riotic citizens throughout the city.  
Burke opened up his office early in the  
morning, compiled with the requests of  
a few dollar clammers to look at the records,  
told a story or two, fixed up a steamer  
table to enable him to arrange  
easily and quickly the returns to come  
in, and then, with a smile, put his office  
in his pocket. Joe T. Squier was not  
even hammering out type when sheets  
on his Remington, but escaped the sur-  
rounding quiet by going up to the dis-  
trict court.

City Attorney Smith was watching the  
process of election around the corner  
of some sequestered building with an  
anxious eye. Tom Clark was guarding  
the ballot box out in his ward and Judge  
Powell did not even attempt to open  
municipal court, which compelled four  
jurors to stand another day in the city  
courtroom, including Deputy Clerk Tisert  
who slept an hour longer and dreamt  
of the pleasures he had had at the policeman's  
ball last night.

Fred Voss and W. G. Ten Broek bore  
faces devoid of anxiety and complac-  
ently looked forward to another term of  
office.

Uncle Jimmy Smith slowly figured on city  
assessments and with a skeptical smile  
occasionally glanced across the street at  
the team clothed in blankets bearing the  
injunction "Keep off the grass." Sullivan  
and Getty, respectively, blazed on the weather,  
instructed John Kressel in matters of  
record of boozes born and humanity de-  
ceased, and then quietly dropped out to  
stroll in a vote for his preferred can-  
didates, home and native land.

Walsh faced up to his com-  
mission record, the mayor's office,  
and strolled over to the Temple to look  
for illiterate homesteaders seeking some  
clerical-looking young man to make out  
new proof papers. Janitor O'Brien  
deliberately attended the furnace fires and  
masterly inactivity claimed that entire  
victory for its own. That is the way  
election affected matters at the city hall.

Union Covered Skating Rink.

Marine brass band Wednesday and  
Saturday evenings, good ice, Lake ave.

Wanted.

A first class porter to take care of store.

Permanent position to good city man.

M. S. BURROWS & CO.

Geo. Dinwoodie, 208 West Superior Street.

Best coal, lowest prices, prompt  
delivery.

A veritable family medicine box—  
BEECHAM'S PILLS.

**DR. PRICE'S  
Cream Baking Powder.**

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.  
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

**The Town  
of Biwabik**

Last July an unbroken wilder-  
ness, now an incorporated village,  
with Bank, Stores, Lumber  
Yards and all kinds of business,  
and building up rapidly. It's  
population, now about 400, will  
soon be numbered by thousands.  
The plat consists of 80 acres;  
the westerly 40 is pretty well  
sold, and prices have doubled  
since Oct. 1. The easterly 40  
will soon be ready for sale, and  
you can make money by buying  
early. See

D. W. SCOTT,  
408 First National Bank Bldg.,  
DULUTH, MINN.

408 First National Bank Bldg.,  
DULUTH, MINN.</p

# DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

TENTH YEAR.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1893.

FIVE O'CLOCK EDITION.

THREE CENTS

A Duluth Clothing House Exclusively Owned and Controlled by Duluth Men  
ESTABLISHED Minn First Society

Store Closed Every Evening Except Monday. Saturdays.

Your Choice  
Of Any Pair of  
Pants in the  
House For

**\$4.98**

This great sale includes all our very best Tailor-Made Pants, worth from \$6 to \$9 a pair.

Our entire stock of Mens' and Boys' Overcoats is selling this week at one-fifth off from the regular prices. Same off on all Underwear, including Holroyd's, Dr. Warner's Health Underwear and Dr. Wright's Fleece Lined Underwear.

*The BIG DULUTH*

WILLIAMSON & MENDENHALL, Proprs.

Wholesalers and Retailers of Lumbermen's, Miners and Explorer's Supplies.

BARGAIN  
AFTER  
BARGAIN!

TO REDUCE stock as much as possible before taking inventory I am offering exceptional Bargains in

Chairs, Rockers, Sideboards,  
Lounges, Suites, Etc.

*Carpentings!*

Odds and ends of the various grades of Carpets at greatly reduced prices to close. Economical buyers will do well to examine my stock of these goods.

**F. S. KELLY,**

710 and 712 WEST SUPERIOR STREET.

Everything for the Home,  
Everything for the Office,  
ON EASY PAYMENTS.

JUST SEE OUR EXCLUSIVE SPECIALS:

THE PATEK-PHILIPPE WATCH,  
DULUTH HARBOR SPOONS AND TRAYS,  
WHALEBACK TRAYS, ETC., ETC.

**J. M. GEIST,** Jeweler, The Leading House.

**FINE HOUSES!**

Several very desirable East End houses, from \$12,000 to \$25,000 on Bench, First, Second and Jefferson Streets.

**E. R. BRACE,**

513 Palladio,  
DULUTH

## LEFT THE RAILS

A Big Four Passenger Train Wrecked by a Broken Rail and Thrown From a Small Trestle.

Baggageman Charles Ressler, of Indianapolis, Was Killed and Thirty-one Passengers Injured.

Ressler Was Pinioned Beneath Masses of Trunks and Burned to Death in Plain View.

A Corpse of a Man That Was in the Baggage Car Cremated Before the Widow's Eyes.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 8.—The Big Four passenger train No. 12, which left here at 7:35 last night in charge of Conductor Fitzgerald, was wrecked by a broken rail one mile east of Pana, Ill., at 11:10 last night. Baggageman Charles Ressler, of Indianapolis, was killed. Thirty-one passengers were injured. The train consisted of eight coaches, including baggage and mail car. The wreck was caused by a broken rail which was affected by the extreme cold weather.

The accident occurred on a small trestle which spans a creek. The engine passed over in safety, but the entire train left the track and was nearly caught in it. The mail car, which was behind the engine, was the first to ignite and as it was burning split completely in two. The express car and the two day coaches were thrown from the trestle a distance of at least thirty feet. The rest of the cars, except an embankment on the opposite side of the ditch, otherwise the death roll would have been horrible. The passengers in the day coaches were rescued with great difficulty by the trainmen and uninjured passengers.

The following is a list of the injured: Samuel O. Collette, Madison, Ind., express messenger; C. H. Barr, St. Louis, express messenger, badly injured; A. M. Travers, Cincinnati, slightly bruised; Samuel Cohen, Houston, Tex., hurt about the head and shoulder; Mr. Fox, braced along the head and shoulders; Mrs. Armstrong, Birmingham, Ind., internal injuries; Mail Agents Conway and DeWitt, hurt about the head; Mrs. Laughlin, Cleveland, slightly injured; Charles W. Conley, Alma, Kan., cut in head; James Carroll, Alma, Kan., broken and cut; Charles H. Fox, Tinian, O., internal injuries; H. M. Liberson, St. Louis, injured in back and head; James N. Nichols, Mattoon, Ill., badly bruised; Mrs. Neal, residence unknown, probably fainted; Matthew J. Banner, Pawtucket, R. I., slightly injured; W. T. Mose, St. Louis, hand cut and back injured.

Several other passengers whose names could not be learned were slightly injured, some of them being so slight as to be scratches. Each of the beligerents charged the other with being the aggressor, but the general belief is that both the men were rather eager for the fray.

Cannon and Bacon have for some years been leaders of the Republican party. The congressman attributes his defeat in the congressional election two years ago to the opposition and lethargy of the Bacon faction.

Cannon fell to the floor while the senator, who is many years the congressional junior and has something of a reputation as a debater, escaped with a scratch. Each of the beligerents charged the other with being the aggressor, but the general belief is that both the men were rather eager for the fray.

Cannon and Bacon have for some years been leaders of the Republican party. The congressman attributes his defeat in the congressional election two years ago to the opposition and lethargy of the Bacon faction.

ATTACKED BY ROBBERS.

Gen. Castex Seized by Highwaymen in a Street in Nice.

NICE, Feb. 8.—The boulevard Du Bouchage, one of the principal thoroughfares of Nice, was the scene last night of a most daring outrage. Gen. Castex was proceeding along the boulevard about 10 o'clock p. m. when he was attacked by robbers who seized him by the throat while they attempted to ride his pocket.

Gen. Castex made a desperate resistance to the robbers and was severely injured in the struggle. The highwaymen succeeded in getting away with his watch and several hundred francs in money.

Two DOCTORS ARRESTED.

Charged With Performing Criminal Operations on a Girl.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The Sun says this morning: Maggie Manson is dangerously ill at the residence of Dr. Sara R. Chase, 251 West Twenty-third street, blood poisoning, and says that a series of criminal operations have been performed on her in the past two weeks.

In an ante-mortem statement made last night to Coroner Schultz, she said that Florence F. Donovan, whose successor as a member of the state board of medicine, had arbitration with her and recently by Governor Flower, is responsible for her condition. She says that he gave her \$100 of the \$150 which she paid to have the operation performed.

The attorneys say that the case will be continued until the June term.

Iron Works Acquired.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 8.—Jack Clifford was found dead yesterday morning at 3:35 o'clock. John Stow, the latter retired, charge to the jury and the latter retired. At 7:35 the jury filed into the court room. With the usual formality the verdict was received, "Not guilty" and a relieved sigh was uttered by Clifford.

Iron Works Burned.

MOLINE, Ill., Feb. 8.—The malicible iron works at this place were burned last night. The loss is \$50,000. About 300 men are thrown out of employment.

Sealers Will Appeal.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—The owners of the sealing schooner Oscar and Hatlie have appealed their case to the supreme court.

## IS HELD IN CUSTODY.

A New York Man Worth Half a Million Jailed in Georgia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The Sun special from Savannah, Ga., says: This is the fifth day that William Austin, a member of the Manhattan and Union clubs of New York city, and a man whose wealth is placed at over half a million, has been kept in the custody of a deputy sheriff.

For two hours he was confined in jail, but owing to his advanced age and ill health was allowed to return to his hotel. He is detained here at the instance of Judge Crovatt, of Brunswick, who avers that Austin has in his possession notes and mortgages to the amount of \$1,000 for which no value has been given.

Austin, it is alleged, agreed to advance \$1,000 to Crovatt on certain property, gave him \$500, but declared upon investigation that he had found the property to be encumbered and refused to lend him any more. Austin says that if any notes were given by Crovatt, he knows nothing of them and that his agent in New York or his attorneys have them.

He cannot leave the city until the notes are forthcoming and a bond for \$1,000 is given. Judge Crovatt also claims \$100 damages.

NOW THE BILL IS BURIED

The Secretary of War and Gen. Casey Have Reported Against the Hartley Bridge Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—[Special to The Herald.]—It is learned today that the bill of the Duluth-Superior Bridge company, for erecting a bridge between Rice's Point in Duluth, and Connor's Point in Superior, which was referred by the senate committee on interstate commerce to the way department, has been returned with an adverse report by the department. Both Secretary Elkins and Gen. Casey, chief of the government engineers, decided that the bill contains several provisions which render it undesirable for congress to pass it.

As Secretary Elkins and Gen. Casey have already approved the bill of the Commercial Improvement company for a bridge at the same point, they see no reason for approving another bill for that purpose, thus assenting to the erection of two bridges.

CANNON AND BACON FIGHT.

Republican Leaders in Illinois Have a Personal Encounter.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—Congressman-elect Cannon and Senator Bacon indulged in a personal encounter in the lobby of the hotel today morning, which resulted in painful but not serious injury to the congressman's nose and face.

Mr. Nichols, of Mattoon, Ill., badly bruised; Mrs. Neal, residence unknown, probably fainted; Matthew J. Banner, Pawtucket, R. I., slightly injured; W. T. Mose, St. Louis, hand cut and back injured.

Cannon fell to the floor while the senator, who is many years the congressional junior and has something of a reputation as a debater, escaped with a scratch.

Speaker Clegg opposed Judge Chapman and Mr. Hale and Henry Cabot Lodge, senator-elect from Massachusetts as the house tellers. Four years ago the corresponding officials were Mr. Emergent, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Baker, of New York. The ceremonies were repeated the same manner as four years ago, with the slight difference in personnel. There was the ceremonious opening of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was the solemn procession of the safe in the vice-president's command taking out of the eighty-eight sealed packages supposed to represent the votes of the forty-four states, as received in duplicate by the messenger; there was the solemn procession in "goose step" of Capt. Bassett, who has participated in every presidential count for more than sixty years, preceded by a guard of honor of twenty-four men; as messenger, there was

**\$30** Secures a Lot for  
a Home in the  
heart of the city.

**\$30** Secures a Lot for  
a Home in the  
heart of the city.

## GET A HOME In the Heart of the City! Buy a Lot In Duluth, at Village Prices!

Why put your money in a savings bank when you can buy a fine Lot, convenient to an Electric Car Line, only Ten Minutes Ride from the heart of the city For **\$225** and make 100 per cent within a year.

**Cash Payment**  
**\$30 Down,**

DURING  
FEBRUARY.

Balance in monthly or yearly payments to suit purchaser.

### FOR THE BEST BARGAIN

Ever offered at the Head of the Lakes, call on the

**Highland Improvement Co.,  
ROOM 1, LYCEUM BUILDING.**

**\$30** Secures a Lot for  
a Home in the  
heart of the city.

**\$30** Secures a Lot for  
a Home in the  
heart of the city.

### IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

The Capital of the Argentine Republic is the Center of a Probable Revolutionary Movement.

Three Thousand Members of the Humboldt Colony Under Arms and Threaten to Declare War.

The Ministerial Crisis Continues and Buenos Ayres May be Declared Under a State of Siege.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The Herald correspondent at Valparaiso cables that he has no doubt that it may again become necessary to place Buenos Ayres under a state of siege, while at Santa Fe 3000 members of the Humboldt colony are under arms and threaten an open declaration of war against the operation of the wheat tax. Nearly all of them are armed with rifles. The authorities have sent a battalion of soldiers and police to quell the disturbance. It is difficult to get full information, as the San Francisco lines have imposed a censorship upon the telegraph wires.

The latest troubles at Buenos Ayres began on Saturday, when rumors that a revolution was about to begin were circulated. President Sarmiento called out a militia and police to suppress the threatened outbreak. Although the establishment of a militia guard has restored quiet, the ministerial crisis has not yet been passed, and there are prospects that the city will be declared under a state of siege.

FIGHTING IS EXPECTED.

Trouble Along the Rio Grande Has Broken Out Again.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The Herald's correspondent at Argetas telegraphs that trouble along the Rio Grande has broken out again. The government police have disarmed 100 federals who were about to lead a raid along the Rio Grande against Santa Ana. The Castillistas fortified the town.

The federal general, Tavares, and Banos Cassul are trying to reconcile and unite the different factions in opposition to the Castillistas. A guard is still maintaining the Rio Grande.

Cassul, a federal chief noted for his cruelty, has arrived at Tigre with arms, and fighting with the Castillistas is expected along the Uruguayan frontier.

Bishop Harlan Very ill.  
St. Paul, Feb. 8.—Bishop Harlan has just returned from an extended trip in the state. He was immediately taken sick and last night was reported by attending physicians to be in a precarious condition.

### TOLD BY A DYING INDIAN.

The Murder of the Cowboys Near the Pine Ridge Agency.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Feb. 8.—Policeman Bear-that-Runs-in-the-Woods brought in yesterday one of Two-Sticks' sons who is one of the murderers of the Humphrey camp cowboys. He is slowly dying of his wounds.

He confessed that it was agreed among the Indians to go to the camp and kill the cowboys. The Indians dug out while the men were asleep and each selected a victim. At a given signal, a cough, each Indian emptied his revolver into the body of his victim.

The cook was not killed at the first fire, and after his cries caused the Indians to leave the camp, he crawled to the bed and was shot again in the head. So close was the range that each victim was terribly powder burned.

The dying Indian says the men were killed because they were white. The bodies of the victims were brought here yesterday.

### WILL PRESS IT TO A VOTE.

The Advocates in the House of a Repeal of the Sherman Law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The advocates in the house of a repeal of the Sherman law held a conference yesterday. A resolution was adopted, declaring that it having been discovered that a majority of the house is in favor of a repeal of the Sherman silver bullion purchase act, it had therefore been decided to abandon the bill and to let it go through the Senate.

It is now proposed to conduct a vote to sign a closure petition, and the fight will be made on the floor of the house, where all friends of honest money, whether Democrats or Republicans, might join in the attempt to secure a repeal of the law.

### BILLY HAWKINS MATCHED.

He Will Fight Austin Gibbons for \$1000 a Side.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—W. W. Lewis, of Mahoney City, Pa., has posted \$250 to cover Austin Gibbons' deposit and accepts the latter's challenge in behalf of Billy Hawkins, formerly of Superior, to fight at 100 pounds for \$1000 a side and the best purse offered by any responsible club.

Hawkins will be ready to fight in eight weeks from the signing of the contract, and will be allowed to have a trial fight in Kansas before the main bout.

The Monogram Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Secretary Tracey has officially accepted the coast defense ship Monterey. Her builders, the Union Iron works, of San Francisco, lose \$32,000 from the contract price, \$1,028,050, because she failed to develop the maximum horse power of \$400. Her horse power in the trial was shown to be only 597.

After the Book Trust.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 8.—In the session yesterday Senator Arnold's resolution for an investigation by a senate committee of the school book trust and the United States School Furniture company was adopted unanimously.

### A GREAT DISASTER.

Brisbane Under Water Thirty to Sixty Feet Deep—Much Suffering.

BRISBANE, Australia, Feb. 8.—Water thirty feet deep in the principal streets of the city and in the suburbs has covered buildings sixty feet high. Five hundred houses have been demolished. Hundreds of families have lost their homes and are left in boats to seek the shelter on higher grounds. All gas and electric lights have been destroyed and the city is in darkness.

The governor came to the city in the first boat and took his residence in the Winthrop mine, three miles from here Monday night and surrendered himself to the chief of police of this city yesterday.

The resolution reiterates its demand for repeal stating that the Sherman silver bill is a wrong to the masses and will fail to create a market for a metal no longer standard among intelligent and progressive nations.

### THE RUMOR STRENGTHENED.

More Proof of the Story of a General Railroad Strike.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 8.—The rumors based on the claim that a great strike is soon to be inaugurated on the whole railroad system of the United States find additional strength in a statement made last night that the firemen and engineers on the Louisville & Nashville railroad will within a few days make a demand for more wages.

The engineers want 12 cent a mile more. The demands of the firemen have not yet been made, but a prominent brother hood man says no compromise will be accepted or delay tolerated, and that if the men strike they will be followed by the brakemen, conductors, switchmen and even section hands.

### THE SENATOR FROM KANSAS.

Judge Martin's Appearance in Washington Causes Gossip About His Election.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Judge John Martin, the senator-elect from Kansas to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Plumb, now being filled by Mr. Perkins under appointment by the governor, was on the floor in the senate yesterday.

His advent in Washington opens anew gossip concerning the legality of his election and the probability of his being seated. The election of Mr. Martin follows the advice of his colleague, as he probably will, no new issue in Kansas will be raised until the closing of the session.

### SENSATION IN ST. LOUIS.

Typhus Fever in a Medical College Has Caused Alarm.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—A sensation was created yesterday by the announcement that eighty students attending the college of physicians and surgeons, at the corner of Jefferson avenue and Gamble street, had left home on account of sudden death of three students. The excitement was intensified by the report that the deaths were caused by typhus fever.

In the case of Student White, the commissioner issued a certificate of scarlet fever. It was believed the disease was contracted in the dissection room.

### THE SHERMAN SILVER LAW.

The Baltimore Board of Trade Resolves Against Senator Teller's Threat.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—The board of trade, by resolution, protest against the utterances of Senator Teller in threatening to block legislation in case the Sherman silver bill be repealed. The resolution says:

"It is a public outrage that the four senators, and any one other, from the states of North Carolina, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Nevada, representing a total population of but little more than twice that of Baltimore, or one fifth that of New York state, should be able to jeopardize the commercial interests of the country."

The resolution reiterates its demand for repeal stating that the Sherman silver bill is a wrong to the masses and will fail to create a market for a metal no longer standard among intelligent and progressive nations.

### FOUND A SERIOUS DEFECT.

The South Dakota Apportionment Law is Invalid.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 8.—It was discovered today that the law which was passed by the last legislature, reappportioning the legislative districts, two years ago, passed the senate by less than a constitutional majority. This discovery was made by the lieutenant governor, while searching for precedents to sustain a ruling of his legal adviser.

The constitution is positive in its requirement that no measure shall pass and become a law without the affirmative vote of a majority of all the members elect to both houses of the legislature. In the case in point there were forty-five members elect, but one had died and one had been elected to the United States senate, leaving but forty-three active members.

There being forty-five members elect, it required twenty-three votes to pass a law. The members voted for the bill received twenty-two, a majority of the active members, but not a majority of those elect, so that the apportionment bill cut down the legislature to forty-two members.

### THE ARMY BILL DISCUSSED.

The House and Senate Conference Has Not Reached a Decision.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The conference on the army bill discussed the measure for upwards of two hours yesterday without coming to a final decision. A number of important matters were, however, agreed upon. The \$100,000 asked by the senate for transportation of troops was struck out and the amount of \$100,000 for sergeants tried to be added. The amount of \$100,000 was reduced to \$50,000 by the senate, was introduced to the first named figure as stipulated in the house bill. The appropriation of \$17,000 for the construction of a military telegraph line along the Texas and Mexican border was permitted to stand.

Union Skating Rink.

Good ice, music and fun tonight. Don't be a chump; come.

### SHOT IN SELF-DEFENSE.

A Hungarian Instantly Killed by a Bohemian Near Ishpeming.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Feb. 8.—Frank Novak, a Bohemian, shot and instantly killed Stephen Gabriel, a Hungarian, at the Winthrop mine, three miles from here Monday night and surrendered himself to the chief of police of this city yesterday.

Novak worked at the mine and had had trouble. Gabriel was in this city drinking heavily throughout the day and shortly before midnight entered the house of Novak and attacked the latter while in bed. Novak, knowing the disposition of Gabriel, entered the latter's room and pistol-whipped him. Gabriel approached him with a knife in his hand and gave his assailant the contents of his gun, which literally dismembered him.

Memorial to Blaine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 8.—Several prominent people at the state house are in a movement to have the legislature give a lot on the state grounds as a burial place for the late ex-Secretary Blaine and perhaps erect a memorial.

Mr. Blaine's will will be filed at the meeting of the probate court next Tuesday.

Union Skating Rink.

Good ice, music and fun tonight. Don't be a chump; come.

Grave Mistakes.

Physicians frequently make mistakes in diagnosis and treatment. Deaths from sudden death is daily increasing. Hundreds become victims of the ignorance of physicians in the treatment of this disease. One in four persons has died from it.

One in four persons has died from it. The symptoms are shortness of breath, palpitation, and fluttering, irregular pulse, chills, shivering, asthmatic breathing, pain or tenderness in side, shoulder or arm, weak or hungry spells, are symptoms of heart disease. Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is the only reliable remedy. Thousands testify to its wonderful cures. Books free. Sold by all druggists.

IT IS IGNORANCE THAT WASTES EFFORT." TRAINED SERVANTS USE SAPOLIO

### MEMBERS OF THE DULUTH CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION!

	CAPITAL	SURPLUS
First National Bank	\$1,000,000	\$200,000
American Exchange Bank	500,000	350,000
Marine National Bank	250,000	20,000
National Bank of Commerce	200,000	21,000
State Bank of Duluth	100,000	40,000
Security Bank of Duluth	100,000	35,000
Iron Exchange Bank	100,000	

"IT IS IGNORANCE THAT WASTES EFFORT." TRAINED SERVANTS USE SAPOLIO

Hartman General Electric Company

ARE PREPARED TO

Furnish Electric Current  
For Arc and Incandescent Light  
And Motor Service.

GENERAL OFFICE: ROOM 3, EXCHANGE BUILDING,  
Station A, Foot of Fifth Ave. East. Station B, 126 West Michigan Street.

LOANS PLACED WITHOUT DELAY  
ON FIRST MORTGAGE SECURITIES.

MENDENHALL & HOOPES

Real Estate, Loans and Insurance

HOUSES TO REINT.

### LANE'S MEDICINE

AT THE NEW YORK, NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY LINE. This drink is made from herbs and is prepared for the use of physicians.

Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels

and relieves flatulence and indigestion.

Address DR. LEONARD P. WOODWARD, New York, N.Y.

## ABOUT AS EXPECTED.

Yesterday's Result of Election Brought Surprises Except as to the Sizes of Majorities.

Alderman Cox Came Out of the Fifth Ward Contest With a Large Majority.

Sorenson in the First and Howard in the Second Were Elected—Other Winners.

The city election is a thing of the past and the only surprises are as to the size of the pluralities in some cases. The total vote of the city was only about half of what it was at the November election, and there seemed to be an unusual apathy on the part of citizens in general. The total vote on aldermanic candidates was 4311. The total votes of Fred Voss and W. C. Ten Brook can considerably shorten this.

In the First ward Martin Sorenson pulled through so easily that his most sanguine friends were surprised. Matt Carroll had strong support, but his opponent led him by 87 votes.

In the Second ward Ben Howard had matters pretty easy, contrary to general expectation, and supposed that the result would be close. Howard had 123 to space, however.

In the Third ward no one doubted that William Getty would be elected, no one believed he would have this so easily over his own candidate. The Sullivan men made quite a stir during the day, but showed up very little when it came to counting the votes. Getty had a plurality of 335 votes and a clear majority of 211.

In the Fourth ward Fred Quinby made a fine run and E. R. Jefferson did not show up much better than he did at the November election against C. G. Miller. Quinby had 202 plurality. Harrell, who expected, developed no strength whatever.

The Fifth ward was the battle ground of the city, and Alderman Cox came out with flying colors. Peterson was badly left, being 170 votes in the rear.

N. O. Oie had an easy thing in the Sixth ward, though he was beaten by Dunphy's two. His majority was 122.

H. M. Myers and H. R. Spencer will represent the Seventh ward and the vote indicates that there was a pretty general demand among the Lakesiders for their election. Myers received 164 votes, Spencer, 154, Butchart, 65 and Coventry, 59.

The returns were received at the city hall and were all in by 9:30 o'clock. Martin Sorenson came in about 9 o'clock and was loudly applauded. He indeed was called the winner, and indeed he was. Cox came in a little later and was not so backward. He mounted a table and crooked a little declaring that he had been vindicated and that the Fifth ward was much richer than before as money was sent in there and spent like water to defeat him.

The vote of the city is as follows:

	Votes	Ten Brook
First ward.....	288	210
Second ward.....	385	300
Third ward.....	722	706
Fourth ward.....	722	706
Fifth ward.....	383	318
Sixth ward.....	179	123
Seventh ward.....	312	293
Total.....	2,973	

FIRST WARD.—Sorenson, Carroll, 12; Howard, 41; Ten Brook, 210.

Second precinct..... 132 53 27

Third precinct..... 53 53 27

Total..... 234 147

Sorenson's majority..... 87

SECOND WARD.—Howard, Wing.

First precinct..... 130 73

Second precinct..... 14 14

Third precinct..... 83 39

Total..... 220 139

Howard's majority..... 123

THIRD WARD.—Geary, Sulphur, Menning.

First precinct..... 92 50

Second precinct..... 90 54

Third precinct..... 93 56

Fourth precinct..... 53 56

Fifth precinct..... 37 53

Total..... 363 302

Getty's plurality..... 335

FOURTH WARD.—Quinby, Jefferson, Harrell.

First precinct..... 92 50

Second precinct..... 90 54

Third precinct..... 93 56

Fourth precinct..... 53 56

Fifth precinct..... 37 53

Total..... 363 302

Quinby's plurality..... 261

FIFTH WARD.—Cox, Peterson.

First precinct..... 119 124

Second precinct..... 111 115

Third precinct..... 203 186

Total..... 495 205

Cox's majority..... 170

SIXTH WARD.—Oie, Dunphy.

First precinct..... 178 178

Second precinct..... 173 173

Total..... 351 351

Oie's majority..... 125

SEVENTH WARD.—Myers, Spencer, Butchart, Coventry.

First precinct..... 161 154

Second precinct..... 65 49

Total..... 226 203

Myers' majority..... 123

A REMARKABLE ANIMAL.

A Dog Which is Not a Dog in the Full Sense of the Word.

Joseph B. Bearnaul, of 215 West Superior street, has a remarkable natural curiosity in the shape of an animal.

Although its mother is a full blooded water spaniel, the progeny certainly is not. Some time ago the mother wandered away and nothing was heard from her for several weeks until a party of men found her in a ravine near Duluth and learned that they had seen a dog answering the description of his spaniel in a ravine some distance away from the city. After some search Mr. Bearnaul found the place where the dog, the latter having lost his mother, was born and seeing her master, but refusing to leave the place. Mr. Bearnaul finally carried the dog home and locked her up.

Some six weeks ago the mother lit

tered and all of us died except one, which was all of the same class of animal, and the survivor is a curiosity worth examining, and evidences the cross breeding with some wild animal, probably a beaver. Except on

its ears, which are of the water spaniel shape, it is covered with hair, not skin, the rest of the body is clothed in a heavy fine fur, in look and feeling exactly like a beaver. Its head is abnormally large and its mouth and tongue are very wide. Its legs are short and thick and covered with heavy fur down to the pasterns with the exception of a dog. Its tail is flat near the body, something like a beaver's, but it is covered with the same silky fur. The mother is very much attached to it, and Mr. Bearnaul has got a natural curiosity, the like of which was never seen before.

H. B. Moore has secured for exhibition at the World's fair a peculiar relic of great antiquity. It is evidently an old flint steel and tinder box and it was picked up on the north shore of Lake Superior over fifty years ago. In shape it is somewhat like a spectacle case, but it has a brass top and bottom and a leather side and is made of wood by water and use. It bears inscriptions in Dutch and Latin and has a calendar etched upon it. An imperfect translation of one of the inscriptions is "He who has this has no need of any other."

On a panel at each end of the cover is a bust figure of some Roman Catholic dignitary, one of them a priest and the other a cardinal judging from the hat. On one end of the bottom plate is what is believed to be a representation of a man standing a vessel and there are a number of other marks of interest to the antiquarian. The box is owned at Two Harbors.

NAUTICAL NUSSBINS.

Some Preparations Which Are Being Made for the Coming Season.

Tugs have released the old steamer Roanoke from the dock at Grand Haven.

The Nyack will run between Buffalo and Chicago on World's fair tries this year.

The Northern Light, Northern King and Northern Queen, of the Northern Steamship company, wintering at Buffalo, are being cut out of the ice there preparatory to their starting on their ocean voyage for the spring opening.

The handsome new steamer of the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation company, which was fully described in The Herald some months ago, will be called the Manitou. She will run between Chicago and Duluth.

A CHARMING PARTY.

J. F. Merriam Entertained at the West Superior Hotel Last Evening.

J. F. Merriam gave a jolly sleigh-ride party last evening, chaperoned by Senator Adams of Duluth, says the Superior Leader. The party was convened at the Supper Room, hotel where dinner was served. At the hotel the decorations were tasteful and in a style unusual and unsurpassed. Violets were the predominating flowers. Violet ribbons festooned the snowdrifts, violet candlesticks, fairy lamps glowed, odors of violet, faint and sweet, filled the air. In the center, from a mirrored surface, rose a graceful statuette, and about it lay in careless beauty a wealth of ferns and maidenhair.

This resolution was ordered to lie on table, and it is not unlikely that Mr. Turpie will call it up and make a speech upon it, and that the committee will be strongly advanced in the secret session in which he was overpowered.

Eventually the resolution will be referred to the committee on foreign relations and will be disposed of by the satisfaction of that committee or the foreign minister to whom it is referred.

It will be given to Mr. Turpie the right to determine whether or not an offence is political under the law of nations.

This resolution was ordered to lie on table, and it is not unlikely that Mr. Turpie will call it up and make a speech upon it, and that the committee will be strongly advanced in the secret session in which he was overpowered.

Eventually the resolution will be referred to the committee on foreign relations and will be disposed of by the satisfaction of that committee or the foreign minister to whom it is referred.

It will be given to Mr. Turpie the right to determine whether or not an offence is political under the law of nations.

This resolution was ordered to lie on table, and it is not unlikely that Mr. Turpie will call it up and make a speech upon it, and that the committee will be strongly advanced in the secret session in which he was overpowered.

Eventually the resolution will be referred to the committee on foreign relations and will be disposed of by the satisfaction of that committee or the foreign minister to whom it is referred.

It will be given to Mr. Turpie the right to determine whether or not an offence is political under the law of nations.

This resolution was ordered to lie on table, and it is not unlikely that Mr. Turpie will call it up and make a speech upon it, and that the committee will be strongly advanced in the secret session in which he was overpowered.

Eventually the resolution will be referred to the committee on foreign relations and will be disposed of by the satisfaction of that committee or the foreign minister to whom it is referred.

It will be given to Mr. Turpie the right to determine whether or not an offence is political under the law of nations.

This resolution was ordered to lie on table, and it is not unlikely that Mr. Turpie will call it up and make a speech upon it, and that the committee will be strongly advanced in the secret session in which he was overpowered.

Eventually the resolution will be referred to the committee on foreign relations and will be disposed of by the satisfaction of that committee or the foreign minister to whom it is referred.

It will be given to Mr. Turpie the right to determine whether or not an offence is political under the law of nations.

This resolution was ordered to lie on table, and it is not unlikely that Mr. Turpie will call it up and make a speech upon it, and that the committee will be strongly advanced in the secret session in which he was overpowered.

Eventually the resolution will be referred to the committee on foreign relations and will be disposed of by the satisfaction of that committee or the foreign minister to whom it is referred.

It will be given to Mr. Turpie the right to determine whether or not an offence is political under the law of nations.

This resolution was ordered to lie on table, and it is not unlikely that Mr. Turpie will call it up and make a speech upon it, and that the committee will be strongly advanced in the secret session in which he was overpowered.

Eventually the resolution will be referred to the committee on foreign relations and will be disposed of by the satisfaction of that committee or the foreign minister to whom it is referred.

It will be given to Mr. Turpie the right to determine whether or not an offence is political under the law of nations.

This resolution was ordered to lie on table, and it is not unlikely that Mr. Turpie will call it up and make a speech upon it, and that the committee will be strongly advanced in the secret session in which he was overpowered.

Eventually the resolution will be referred to the committee on foreign relations and will be disposed of by the satisfaction of that committee or the foreign minister to whom it is referred.

It will be given to Mr. Turpie the right to determine whether or not an offence is political under the law of nations.

This resolution was ordered to lie on table, and it is not unlikely that Mr. Turpie will call it up and make a speech upon it, and that the committee will be strongly advanced in the secret session in which he was overpowered.

Eventually the resolution will be referred to the committee on foreign relations and will be disposed of by the satisfaction of that committee or the foreign minister to whom it is referred.

It will be given to Mr. Turpie the right to determine whether or not an offence is political under the law of nations.

This resolution was ordered to lie on table, and it is not unlikely that Mr. Turpie will call it up and make a speech upon it, and that the committee will be strongly advanced in the secret session in which he was overpowered.

Eventually the resolution will be referred to the committee on foreign relations and will be disposed of by the satisfaction of that committee or the foreign minister to whom it is referred.

It will be given to Mr. Turpie the right to determine whether or not an offence is political under the law of nations.

This resolution was ordered to lie on table, and it is not unlikely that Mr. Turpie will call it up and make a speech upon it, and that the committee will be strongly advanced in the secret session in which he was overpowered.

Eventually the resolution will be referred to the committee on foreign relations and will be disposed of by the satisfaction of that committee or the foreign minister to whom it is referred.

It will be given to Mr. Turpie the right to determine whether or not an offence is political under the law of nations.

This resolution was ordered to lie on table, and it is not unlikely that Mr. Turpie will call it up and make a speech upon it, and that the committee will be strongly advanced in the secret session in which he was overpowered.

Eventually the resolution will be referred to the committee on foreign relations and will be disposed of by the satisfaction of that committee or the foreign minister to whom it is referred.

It will be given to Mr. Turpie the right to determine whether or not an offence is political under the law of nations.

This resolution was ordered to lie on table, and it is not unlikely that Mr. Turpie will call it up and make a speech upon it, and that the committee will be strongly advanced in the secret session in which he was overpowered.

Eventually the resolution will be referred to the committee on foreign relations and will be disposed of by the satisfaction of that committee or the foreign minister to whom it is referred.

It will be given to Mr. Turpie the right to determine whether or not an offence is political under the law of nations.

This resolution was ordered to lie on table, and it is not unlikely that Mr. Turpie will call it up and make a speech upon it, and that the committee will be strongly advanced in the secret session in which he was overpowered.



## IS NEARING THE END.

The Hearing in the Case of the Fire Commissioners Was Taken Up Again This Morning.

The Commissioners' Attorneys Again Objected Because Several Aldermen Were Not Present.

Ex-Policeman Lynott Was Called for the Defense, But Got Considerably Mixed in His Testimony.

The continuation of the impeachment proceedings against Fire Commissioners Hart and Helinski was taken up this morning at 10:15 o'clock, all the aldermen being present except Alderman Thomas. The trial was called, after which the defense entered exceptions against proceeding in the absence of an alderman. Alderman Long then said that he would pair with Alderman Thomas, who was excused by President Hugo. The defense then appealed to the court of appeals in the absence of Alderman Long.

Attorney Rude then arose and explained his reason for asking certain questions of Tim Heald, reporter at Monday's session of the council. He alleged that he did not ask those questions to attempt to show that Alderman Weiss had directed the reporter to attend and write a garbled report, but to show that Mr. Weiss had not done that, and that the reporter distorted the report of the proceedings on his own responsibility.

Little was recalled and tested as to his recollections of what took place at the meeting when the commissioners discharged Little, and City Clerk Burke also rose to state that he had served as a committee to receive copies of the resolutions passed by the council. He was asked by the prosecution if the commissioners had filed with him the monthly reports required by the charter, but the defense, strictly on technical grounds, declined to answer or its admission, as testimony. Attorney Holmes wished then to amend the specifications of his case, but on both points the presiding ruled in favor of the defense.

Twaddle was the next witness. He testified that the commissioners had read him a resolution to the effect that if he could satisfy the commissioners that the charges of conspiracy against Mr. Hart had been influenced and instigated by others, he should be reinstated, and that he told them that he made the charges on his own responsibility.

Commissioner McGregor was then called to the witness stand. He told about the meetings of the commissioners and the action on the case of Twaddle and Little. He stated that he had opposed the adoption of both Twaddle and Little; that either Hart or Helinski asked Twaddle the meeting on Jan. 4 if Con. Kennedy investigated the charges against Mr. Hart; that he considered the arrest and conviction of a fireman for disorderly conduct and the concealment of that fact by an assistant chief not conducive to good discipline, and that he knew at the time he favored Little's suspension that he had been influenced and afterwards succeeded in reporting the matter to Chief Smith. He could never have expressed himself in favor of Little's suspension.

F. E. Crawford, a reporter, was called to give his recollections of the meeting at which the commissioners voted to dismiss Little. No new points were brought out but the witness agreed with the statement of Mr. McGregor that the commissioners had asked Twaddle if Kennedy or Con. had induced him to prefer charges against Twaddle.

At that stage of the proceedings, Alderman Weiss was excused which served to bring Mr. Rude to his feet and explain that in his opinion there seemed to be a singular state of affairs; that only eight aldermen were present at other times only nine had been on board, and cases of impeachment a two-thirds vote—ten members—was required to convict and that it was a well settled fact that no member of a tribunal is competent to vote on the result of the proceedings while the other members are absent. The chair held if any members who are absent at any time read all the evidence after it has been properly presented, they would be competent to judge. Mr. Rude entered his exceptions to that ruling and sat down.

Mr. Ferguson Lynott was introduced as a witness by the defense. He started off promptly in a recitative manner but soon he was thrown off the track and badly mixed up by a few supplementary interrogations from the counsel for the defendants. Mr. Ferguson Holmes started in on the examination but soon was completely at sea and could not tell within a month of when an event happened. He stated, for example, that his trouble with Twaddle occurred December 15. At the time he was called, after a whispered consultation with Mr. Rude, he was placed on the stand to correct that date, making it November 15.

The chief points in Lynott's vague

testimony was that by Little's request he did not mention his name at the investigation and that Little stated to him that for three days he had been denying all knowledge of the matter and that being brought up to the庭, Twaddle's defense would bring about his discharge.

The record and fact of Twaddle's conviction upon the charge of disorderly conduct, as shown by the police court records, was placed in evidence by the defense, after which, on motion of Alderman Kennedy, adjournment was taken until 2 p.m.

## FORGED SEVERAL CHECKS.

Some West End Merchants Victimized by a Young Man.

A young man, giving the name of Harry Clawson, has been victimizing a number of merchants at the West End by means of forged checks, purporting to have been drawn in his favor by Crane, Owsley & Co., at the first place there, and with him he has the proper name being the Crane & Owsley company of West Michigan street, and in the next place the checks which have turned up so far all bear the number 841, and all for \$18. They are all dated February 1, and were not uttered until Saturday evening.

The form of the checks is precisely similar and all are drawn on the Iron Exchange bank. The People's bank, the St. Louis County bank and the American Exchange bank each received one of the checks and paid them over to the Iron Exchange bank for collection. The forger went to Krupp & Kirk's meat market and ordered an eight-pound roast of beef sent up to No. 31 Twenty-third street, giving one of the checks in payment. A. J. Hines, the state weighmaster, lives at Tarrytown, and knew nothing of the meat deal.

The forger then went over to C. S. Pierce's hardware store and selected a No. 9 wash boiler worth \$1.75 and offered the same back, receiving \$1.50 in cash. Then he went to another hardware store and ordered another wash boiler similar in price receiving the balance in cash. Both the wash boilers were ordered and sent, No. 27 twenty-first avenue west, and were to be delivered early Monday morning "in time for the folks to commence washing." The two hardware delivery men went to the designated house at the same time, but found it was not necessary to make any expense in wash boiler on hand. It is proposed that a number of other checks have been issued, but none have been reported. The utterer of the checks is reported as a young man whose face seemed familiar to all of the victims.

Another check turned up this morning. It was for \$18 and was of the same number as the others. Tufts & Wood got this one.

## THE DISTRICT COURT.

The Work of the Town is Well Under Way and Progressing Rapidly.

The district court convened this morning in room 1, with Judge Ensign presiding.

The following special care for grand juries was rendered, and the gentlemen concerned were summoned. H. G. Fish, G. A. Grant, L. J. Dougherty, Charles Boyle, E. C. Little, O. C. Reuton and A. Overton.

The roll of the petit juries was called.

The case of J. J. & R. A. Costello vs. W. C. L. & Co. was dismissed from the calendar. Charles Bergquist vs. Joshua Helmer was dismissed on motion of the plaintiff. The report of the commissioners in condemnation proceedings, in which the city is interested, was confirmed. The petition of Louis Mony & Co., Cement dealers, vs. Paul Sherry, as sheriff, is on trial.

Judge Ensign has made the following set of cases for the balance of the week:

Wednesday—\$8½, 49.  
Thursday—66, 68, 71, 74, 80, 83, 84, 85.  
Friday—58, 63, 83, 93, 94, 96, 101.

In a before trial, D. B. Scarle, the case of John W. Stoddard vs. F. W. Fitzpatrick, was the first one to come up.

The jury was waived and judgment was rendered for the plaintiff for the amount asked in the complaint. The next case was that of J. A. Holmes vs. B. R. Richards Lumber Company. The jury was drawn and part of the testimony is in, and the case is still on trial.

The grand jury has made no report as yet but is in session this afternoon. About forty subpoenas for witnesses have been issued at the county attorney's request.

## Extended to Duluth.

On the 29th of the present month the Marquette and Bessemer railway postal service will be extended to Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic route, and will give this city another batch of railway postal clerks. The road has been carrying loaded through pouches heretofore.

## Union Skating Rink.

Brass bell tonight. Come and skate to good music. Lake avenue.

Cullum, dentist, 702 Palladio building

## Musical Society's Second Concert.

The second public concert of the High School Musical Society will be given on Friday evening in the assembly room, the hall having been given in connection with their regular term. The musical students have been rehearsing assiduously and their friends are promised a rare treat on this occasion.

Several attractive features are promised, one of which will be a quadrille.

## Pine Lands.

Wm. Chesser, dealer in pine lands, whose office was formerly at the Garrison building, can be found at room 401 Palladio.

Cullum, dentist, 702 Palladio building.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

**Royal Baking Powder**  
ABSOLUTELY PURE

## COFFEE AND TEA AT MEALS.

## Effect Upon the System of Their Constant Use.

## Action on the Nerves, Brain and Feelings.

## Need Not Be Stopped, But Their Influence Must Be Counteracted.

"Do you drink tea and coffee?"  
"Certainly; everyone does."

The speakers were a prominent Fifth avenue physician and a Wall Street financier, says the New York Tribune. Continuing, the physician said:

"It is true that nearly every one does take tea and coffee? To make blood to make veins to move muscle, to move nerve? Not a bit of it. There is no nourishment in these articles; they simply 'keep up' the feelings."

"But doctor," said the business man anxiously, "must I stop their use?"

"It is true they do not nourish, but they can be taken in moderation without any special injury, providing a good nerve food is used at the same time."

"What do you mean by a good nerve food?"

"I mean," said the physician, "something which provides a food for the nerves; a nerve builder. It is difficult to find just the ingredients for this purpose, but a second compound has been discovered, made by Prof. Phelps of Dartmouth college, known as Pain's elixir.

The way in which the ingredients of this compound are combined makes it an actual nerve food. It contains just the properties which the nerves require for growth, development, and strength."

The physician expressed a great truth in a few words. The nerves do require a special food, and there are a wonderful number of people throughout the land who have been this way induced to meet their wants. A recent letter from Gen. Alexander Hamilton, who now resides at Tarrytown, N. Y., bears strongly on this point. He writes:

"Paine's elixir compound has been a most valuable medicine to me. My wife, Mrs. Hamilton, who, after suffering from a severe attack of the grip, suffered from excessive nervousness and great prostration. And our daughter of 16, who also suffered from the grip and measles, was taking the elixir compound with great success. The physician expressed a great truth in a few words. The nerves do require a special food, and there are a wonderful number of people throughout the land who have been this way induced to meet their wants. A recent letter from Gen. Alexander Hamilton, who now resides at Tarrytown, N. Y., bears strongly on this point. He writes:

"Paine's elixir compound has been a most valuable medicine to me. My wife, Mrs. Hamilton, who, after suffering from a severe attack of the grip, suffered from excessive nervousness and great prostration. And our daughter of 16, who also suffered from the grip and measles, was taking the elixir compound with great success. The physician expressed a great truth in a few words. The nerves do require a special food, and there are a wonderful number of people throughout the land who have been this way induced to meet their wants. A recent letter from Gen. Alexander Hamilton, who now resides at Tarrytown, N. Y., bears strongly on this point. He writes:

"Paine's elixir compound has been a most valuable medicine to me. My wife, Mrs. Hamilton, who, after suffering from a severe attack of the grip, suffered from excessive nervousness and great prostration. And our daughter of 16, who also suffered from the grip and measles, was taking the elixir compound with great success. The physician expressed a great truth in a few words. The nerves do require a special food, and there are a wonderful number of people throughout the land who have been this way induced to meet their wants. A recent letter from Gen. Alexander Hamilton, who now resides at Tarrytown, N. Y., bears strongly on this point. He writes:

"Paine's elixir compound has been a most valuable medicine to me. My wife, Mrs. Hamilton, who, after suffering from a severe attack of the grip, suffered from excessive nervousness and great prostration. And our daughter of 16, who also suffered from the grip and measles, was taking the elixir compound with great success. The physician expressed a great truth in a few words. The nerves do require a special food, and there are a wonderful number of people throughout the land who have been this way induced to meet their wants. A recent letter from Gen. Alexander Hamilton, who now resides at Tarrytown, N. Y., bears strongly on this point. He writes:

"Paine's elixir compound has been a most valuable medicine to me. My wife, Mrs. Hamilton, who, after suffering from a severe attack of the grip, suffered from excessive nervousness and great prostration. And our daughter of 16, who also suffered from the grip and measles, was taking the elixir compound with great success. The physician expressed a great truth in a few words. The nerves do require a special food, and there are a wonderful number of people throughout the land who have been this way induced to meet their wants. A recent letter from Gen. Alexander Hamilton, who now resides at Tarrytown, N. Y., bears strongly on this point. He writes:

"Paine's elixir compound has been a most valuable medicine to me. My wife, Mrs. Hamilton, who, after suffering from a severe attack of the grip, suffered from excessive nervousness and great prostration. And our daughter of 16, who also suffered from the grip and measles, was taking the elixir compound with great success. The physician expressed a great truth in a few words. The nerves do require a special food, and there are a wonderful number of people throughout the land who have been this way induced to meet their wants. A recent letter from Gen. Alexander Hamilton, who now resides at Tarrytown, N. Y., bears strongly on this point. He writes:

"Paine's elixir compound has been a most valuable medicine to me. My wife, Mrs. Hamilton, who, after suffering from a severe attack of the grip, suffered from excessive nervousness and great prostration. And our daughter of 16, who also suffered from the grip and measles, was taking the elixir compound with great success. The physician expressed a great truth in a few words. The nerves do require a special food, and there are a wonderful number of people throughout the land who have been this way induced to meet their wants. A recent letter from Gen. Alexander Hamilton, who now resides at Tarrytown, N. Y., bears strongly on this point. He writes:

"Paine's elixir compound has been a most valuable medicine to me. My wife, Mrs. Hamilton, who, after suffering from a severe attack of the grip, suffered from excessive nervousness and great prostration. And our daughter of 16, who also suffered from the grip and measles, was taking the elixir compound with great success. The physician expressed a great truth in a few words. The nerves do require a special food, and there are a wonderful number of people throughout the land who have been this way induced to meet their wants. A recent letter from Gen. Alexander Hamilton, who now resides at Tarrytown, N. Y., bears strongly on this point. He writes:

"Paine's elixir compound has been a most valuable medicine to me. My wife, Mrs. Hamilton, who, after suffering from a severe attack of the grip, suffered from excessive nervousness and great prostration. And our daughter of 16, who also suffered from the grip and measles, was taking the elixir compound with great success. The physician expressed a great truth in a few words. The nerves do require a special food, and there are a wonderful number of people throughout the land who have been this way induced to meet their wants. A recent letter from Gen. Alexander Hamilton, who now resides at Tarrytown, N. Y., bears strongly on this point. He writes:

"Paine's elixir compound has been a most valuable medicine to me. My wife, Mrs. Hamilton, who, after suffering from a severe attack of the grip, suffered from excessive nervousness and great prostration. And our daughter of 16, who also suffered from the grip and measles, was taking the elixir compound with great success. The physician expressed a great truth in a few words. The nerves do require a special food, and there are a wonderful number of people throughout the land who have been this way induced to meet their wants. A recent letter from Gen. Alexander Hamilton, who now resides at Tarrytown, N. Y., bears strongly on this point. He writes:

"Paine's elixir compound has been a most valuable medicine to me. My wife, Mrs. Hamilton, who, after suffering from a severe attack of the grip, suffered from excessive nervousness and great prostration. And our daughter of 16, who also suffered from the grip and measles, was taking the elixir compound with great success. The physician expressed a great truth in a few words. The nerves do require a special food, and there are a wonderful number of people throughout the land who have been this way induced to meet their wants. A recent letter from Gen. Alexander Hamilton, who now resides at Tarrytown, N. Y., bears strongly on this point. He writes:

"Paine's elixir compound has been a most valuable medicine to me. My wife, Mrs. Hamilton, who, after suffering from a severe attack of the grip, suffered from excessive nervousness and great prostration. And our daughter of 16, who also suffered from the grip and measles, was taking the elixir compound with great success. The physician expressed a great truth in a few words. The nerves do require a special food, and there are a wonderful number of people throughout the land who have been this way induced to meet their wants. A recent letter from Gen. Alexander Hamilton, who now resides at Tarrytown, N. Y., bears strongly on this point. He writes:

"Paine's elixir compound has been a most valuable medicine to me. My wife, Mrs. Hamilton, who, after suffering from a severe attack of the grip, suffered from excessive nervousness and great prostration. And our daughter of 16, who also suffered from the grip and measles, was taking the elixir compound with great success. The physician expressed a great truth in a few words. The nerves do require a special food, and there are a wonderful number of people throughout the land who have been this way induced to meet their wants. A recent letter from Gen. Alexander Hamilton, who now resides at Tarrytown, N. Y., bears strongly on this point. He writes:

"Paine's elixir compound has been a most valuable medicine to me. My wife, Mrs. Hamilton, who, after suffering from a severe attack of the grip, suffered from excessive nervousness and great prostration. And our daughter of 16, who also suffered from the grip and measles, was taking the elixir compound with great success. The physician expressed a great truth in a few words. The nerves do require a special food, and there are a wonderful number of people throughout the land who have been this way induced to meet their wants. A recent letter from Gen. Alexander Hamilton, who now resides at Tarrytown, N. Y., bears strongly on this point. He writes:

"Paine's elixir compound has been a most valuable medicine to me. My wife, Mrs. Hamilton, who, after suffering from a severe attack of the grip, suffered from excessive nervousness and great prostration. And our daughter of 16, who also suffered from the grip and measles, was taking the elixir compound with great success. The physician expressed a great truth in a few words. The nerves do require a special food, and there are a wonderful number of people throughout the land who have been this way induced to meet their wants. A recent letter from Gen. Alexander Hamilton, who now resides at Tarrytown, N. Y., bears strongly on this point. He writes:

"Paine's elixir compound has been a most valuable medicine to me. My wife, Mrs. Hamilton, who, after suffering from a severe attack of the grip, suffered from excessive nervousness and great prostration. And our daughter of 16, who also suffered from the grip and measles, was taking the elixir compound with great success. The physician expressed a great truth in a few words. The nerves do require a special food, and there are a wonderful number of people throughout the land who have been this way induced to meet their wants. A recent letter from Gen. Alexander Hamilton, who now resides at Tarrytown, N. Y., bears strongly on this point. He writes:

"Paine's elixir compound has been a most valuable medicine to me. My wife, Mrs. Hamilton, who, after suffering from a severe attack of the grip, suffered from excessive nervousness and great prostration. And our daughter of 16, who also suffered from the grip and measles, was taking the elixir compound with great success. The physician expressed a great truth in a few words. The nerves do require a special food, and there are a wonderful number of people throughout the land who have been this way induced to meet their wants. A recent letter from Gen. Alexander Hamilton, who now resides at Tarrytown, N. Y., bears strongly on this point. He writes:

"Paine's elixir compound has been a most valuable medicine to me. My wife, Mrs. Hamilton, who, after suffering from a severe attack of the grip, suffered from excessive nervousness and great prostration. And our daughter of 16, who also suffered from the grip and measles, was taking the elixir compound with great success. The physician expressed a great truth in a few words. The nerves do require a special food, and there are a wonderful number of people throughout the land who have been this way induced to meet their wants. A recent letter from Gen. Alexander Hamilton, who now resides at Tarrytown, N. Y., bears strongly on this point. He writes:

"Paine's elixir compound has been a most valuable medicine to me. My wife, Mrs. Hamilton, who, after suffering from a severe attack of the grip,



# DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

TENTH YEAR.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1893.

FIVE O'CLOCK EDITION.

THREE CENTS

**SMITH, FARWELL & STEELE**  
Minn. Hist. Soc'y  
COMPANY.

The great object of advertising is not only

To Gain Custom,  
BUT.  
To Keep Custom

A merchant should always be able to Back Up and Make Good every public announcement. An advertised specialty at a low price Indicates but does not Guarantee that everything else sold is a Bargain. Give careful consideration as well to articles which are not advertised. It is there you will find proof of the genuineness of our bargain declarations.

## We Exhibit

In our mammoth warerooms, an assortment of  
**Carpets,  
Furniture,  
Crockery,  
And Other  
House Furnishing Goods**

Not Duplicated at the Head of the Lakes.

### We Sell on Easy Pay- ments When Desired.

Do you need accomodation? Have you given this method of our business your consideration? It is honorable. It is safe and equitable. Our books contain the names of the best citizens of Duluth, who have availed themselves of its advantages. We ask a payment of \$100.00 down, \$8.00 on \$10.00 bought, 10.00 on \$10.00 bought, 20.00 on \$10.00 bought. NO INTEREST CHARGED!

We Quote  
The Lowest  
Living Prices.

**Smith,  
Farwell &  
Steele Co.,  
DULUTH.**

**Fine Sleighs and Cutters!**  
RUSSIAN AND PORTLANDS, TWO-SEATERS AND SINGLES.  
REMOVED TO 416-418 EAST SUPERIOR STREET.

**M. W. TURNER.**

## FURNITURE

If you are in need of Furniture of any kind—a Parlor or Bed Room Suite, a Lounge or Couch, Tables or Chairs, Springs or Mattresses, Pillows or Quilts, or anything usually kept in a Furniture Store—and don't visit

**BAYHA & CO.**

You will miss it. Goods sold on Easy-Payment Plan.

N. B. Proprietor of the City Carpet Cleaning Works.

### JUST SEE OUR EXCLUSIVE SPECIALS:

THE PATEK-PHILLIPPE WATCH,  
DULUTH HARBOR SPOONS AND TRAYS.  
WHALEBACK TRAYS, ETC., ETC.

**J. M. GEIST,** Jeweler, The Leading House.

### TO THOSE

Who have in contemplation the purchase of a Home. I have a large list to select from.

Fire Insurance Carefully Written.

**HARRY D. PEARSON,** 305 Burrow's Building.

## February Magazines!

FASHION MAGAZINES FOR FEBRUARY.

All the popular novels of the day in paper binding received as soon as published. Largest and best assort line of periodicals in the city at

**Chamberlain & Taylor's Bookstore.**

Subscriptions received for any Magazine or Paper published.

SOLE AGENTS

  
**UNDERWEAR,  
HOIERY,  
NECKWEAR,  
HATS.** AT  
**Cate & Clarke's,**  
333 SUPERIOR STREET WEST.

## CHOSE GRESHAM

The Great Jurist Has Been Selected by Mr. Cleveland to be the Secretary of State.

In Two Weeks Judge Gresham Will Resign the Judgeship and Prepare to Go to Washington.

Was Persuaded to Accept Only When the Country's Great Need for His Services Was Shown.

Don Dickinson Regards Him as Good a Democrat as Anyone in the Country.

CINCAGO, Feb. 9.—The Herald this morning prints the following, dated New York, Feb. 8: Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of Chicago, is to be secretary of state in the Cleveland administration. This fact became known here today to a few persons. The offer of the post has been made to Judge Gresham, and he has accepted it. Mr. Cleveland himself will make the fact known in a day or two.

The rumor that Gresham was offered the place was circulated here some time ago and was received with incredulity by many Democrats. They did not believe it possible that Mr. Cleveland would go outside the ranks of his own party to secure a secretary of state, and did not think Judge Gresham would accept even if the tender were made him. But the unexpected has happened, and Judge Gresham will in two weeks resign his seat on the bench and prepare to remove to Washington to take up his duties as secretary of state.

JUDGE GRESHAM.

A man who four years ago was a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination could now be chosen under the incoming Democratic administration. Mr. Cleveland's position from the first has been that in the selection of a secretary of state he did not propose to stand strictly by party limits. He has all along said that he wanted the best man that could be found in the country. He wanted a man strong and learned, of perfect personal and public integrity and one who held to an unusual degree the confidence of the people.

The office was closely filled by Judge Gresham than by anyone else. Mr. Cleveland could then say of Mr. Cleveland was in this frame of mind. Judge Gresham happened to come to the city. It is not known whether he came by invitation. Mr. Cleveland or not. It is known that he was called in by Mr. Whitney at his hotel and Mr. Whitney informed Judge Gresham that his name had been under consideration for secretary of state. Judge Gresham was surprised at this and said to Mr. Whitney: "But I am not fit for the post." Mr. Whitney urged the judge to call on Mr. Cleveland, and within an hour or so an invitation from Mr. Cleveland to judge to call at his home was held by a postman.

The call was of two hours' duration, but it is not known that the matter of the cabinet was mentioned at that time. Shortly after Mr. Dickinson made a trip to Chicago and carried Mr. Cleveland's offer to Gresham, he was surprised to find that, as already said, he had no information that Mr. Cleveland might tender him the post. But he had thought the matter over and had concluded to decline. He did decline in most positive manner. It is reported here that his words were: "Mr. Cleveland cannot afford to give me this place, and I can afford to take it."

Mr. Cleveland then asked Senator Gray, of Delaware, to take the secretaryship of state, but Senator Gray, who had not been selected for his legislative district, declined. Mr. Cleveland then turned again to Judge Gresham, and the astute and secretive Don M. Dickinson was once more sent on a mission to Chicago. Finally Judge Gresham was persuaded to accept, and so only when Mr. Cleveland's great need, and the country's great need of his services was pointed out to him.

The argument which had most effect with Judge Gresham was that the new president would be better placed to face with some of the most important questions of the age, questions of a delicate and possibly dangerous nature, involving the peace and welfare of the country, and that the new president had almost a right to command the services of an experienced citizen who might think most available for the duty of the hour. With much reluctance Judge Gresham gave his consent, and Mr. Dickinson carried the news back to Washington next week and testify to cut-set the evidence of Thomas Dewar,

WHAT DICKINSON SAYS.

Claims Gresham is as Good a Democrat as Anybody.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Great interest

was manifested here in a rumor which came from New York to the effect that Judge Gresham was to be secretary of state under President Cleveland. Don M. Dickinson, when asked about the rumor, replied: "You will have to ask Mr. Cleveland about that. It is his business and not ours. But I feel sure of one thing, and that is, Judge Gresham should go into the cabinet, he would make a strong minister and help to give the people confidence in the administration. I know Judge Gresham very well and I look upon him as being as good a Democrat as there is in the country. He will be a good secretary of state; it is a fortunate thing for the party and the country. But you will have to see Mr. Cleveland as to the truth of the rumor."

GRESHAM REMAINS SILENT.

He Cannot Talk Until Mr. Cleveland Has First Spoke.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The Herald this morning has the following: Judge Gresham refused last night to discuss the dispatch from New York relative to his acceptance of a cabinet portfolio.

This action on the part of the eminent jurist, when taken in conjunction with the questions put to him by the Herald reporter, is equivalent to an acknowledgment that he has accepted the position. It will be readily understood that Judge Gresham could not talk on the subject until Mr. Cleveland had announced his selections.

REACHED A COMPROMISE

A New Bill for Bridging the River at Grassy Point, All Others Being Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—[Special to The Herald.]—Congressman Haugen, of Wisconsin, today presented a bill to take the place of all other bills providing for the construction of a bridge over the St. Louis river at Grassy Point. It gives municipalities directly interested control of the bridge instead of placing it in the hands of private corporations, as proposed in the original introduced.

G. Hartley and Lulu Marden of Duluth are in Washington trying to revive the Duluth-Superior Bridge company's bill. The secretary of war has decided against a bridge being erected at that point under their bill. The unexpected has happened, and Judge Gresham will in two weeks resign his seat on the bench and prepare to remove to Washington to take up his duties as secretary of state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—[Special to The Herald.]—Congressman Haugen, of Wisconsin, today presented a bill to take the place of all other bills providing for the construction of a bridge over the St. Louis river at Grassy Point. It gives municipalities directly interested control of the bridge instead of placing it in the hands of private corporations, as proposed in the original introduced.

G. Hartley and Lulu Marden of Duluth are in Washington trying to revive the Duluth-Superior Bridge company's bill. The secretary of war has decided against a bridge being erected at that point under their bill.

(Signed) JOHN L. STEVENS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Hawaiian Islands.

The Advertiser says regarding the Stevens proclamation that the action was principally due to the incessant agitation on the part of certain whites who have always been the curse of the country, coupled with English and native novelties offered to distract and block the new government. These agents swirled through the town, feeding a feeling of unendingness and distrust.

The provisional government, however, acknowledged that some positive steps were necessary and it would be wise to call on the United States for assistance.

The Advertiser, continuing, says: At 8:30 a.m. on the first Boston's battalion was landed under Lieut. Commander Swinburn and sent up to the fortifications, where detachments from the volunteer companies of the provisional government were drawn up.

Lieut. Rush read Mr. Stevens' proclamation and on the stroke of o the star-spangled banner fluttered up the staff of the town. The flag was saluted by the troops and cheering broke forth.

The flag of the Boston, and Hawaii was under Uncle Sam's wing for the time being at least.

The Hawaiian flag still flies on the palace and government buildings, but the colors are guaranteed absolutely fast or money refunded. These goods will be shown by us on Wednesday morning and only by us in this city. Call and see them.

Price 25c Per Yard.

Wait for Our Grand Opening on Wash Goods Before Purchasing Elsewhere. Nobby Styles and Low Price Combined.

CONFIDENCE IS MANIFEST.

The Ability of the Provisional Government to Preserve Order.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The Oceanic steamship Australia rings the following advices: Public confidence in the ability of the provisional government to preserve order and quiet is manifest everywhere in which it is received. Every person is willing to co-operate in every possible way to assist it. President Sanford B. Dole on Jan. 20 issued a proclamation announcing that all powers, duties, etc., required of the sovereign of the islands would be exercised and shall be hereafter vested in and performed by the provisional government, which will administer public business as usual. The arms and ammunition will be withdrawn from Aliiolani hall which, until definite intelligence is received, will be used by the forces of the United States, will be guarded by a detachment from the Boston. The event of this morning is hailed with joy throughout the community. It will bring about peace and prosperity and will please all, except those who do not like Hawaii to enjoy this or any other blessing. It is the act of aggression but of friendliness, done at the instance of the Hawaiian government. May this friendliness result in union which shall endure for ever.

CONFIDENCE IS MANIFEST.

The Ability of the Provisional Government to Preserve Order.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The Oceanic steamship Australia rings the following advices: Public confidence in the ability of the provisional government to preserve order and quiet is manifest everywhere in which it is received. Every person is willing to co-operate in every possible way to assist it. President Sanford B. Dole on Jan. 20 issued a proclamation announcing that all powers, duties, etc., required of the sovereign of the islands would be exercised and shall be hereafter vested in and performed by the provisional government, which will administer public business as usual. The arms and ammunition will be withdrawn from Aliiolani hall which, until definite intelligence is received, will be used by the forces of the United States, will be guarded by a detachment from the Boston. The event of this morning is hailed with joy throughout the community. It will bring about peace and prosperity and will please all, except those who do not like Hawaii to enjoy this or any other blessing. It is the act of aggression but of friendliness, done at the instance of the Hawaiian government. May this friendliness result in union which shall endure for ever.

CONFIDENCE IS MANIFEST.

The Ability of the Provisional Government to Preserve Order.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The Oceanic steamship Australia rings the following advices: Public confidence in the ability of the provisional government to preserve order and quiet is manifest everywhere in which it is received. Every person is willing to co-operate in every possible way to assist it. President Sanford B. Dole on Jan. 20 issued a proclamation announcing that all powers, duties, etc., required of the sovereign of the islands would be exercised and shall be hereafter vested in and performed by the provisional government, which will administer public business as usual. The arms and ammunition will be withdrawn from Aliiolani hall which, until definite intelligence is received, will be used by the forces of the United States, will be guarded by a detachment from the Boston. The event of this morning is hailed with joy throughout the community. It will bring about peace and prosperity and will please all, except those who do not like Hawaii to enjoy this or any other blessing. It is the act of aggression but of friendliness, done at the instance of the Hawaiian government. May this friendliness result in union which shall endure for ever.

CONFIDENCE IS MANIFEST.

The Ability of the Provisional Government to Preserve Order.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The Oceanic steamship Australia rings the following advices: Public confidence in the ability of the provisional government to preserve order and quiet is manifest everywhere in which it is received. Every person is willing to co-operate in every possible way to assist it. President Sanford B. Dole on Jan. 20 issued a proclamation announcing that all powers, duties, etc., required of the sovereign of the islands would be exercised and shall be hereafter vested in and performed by the provisional government, which will administer public business as usual. The arms and ammunition will be withdrawn from Aliiolani hall which, until definite intelligence is received, will be used by the forces of the United States, will be guarded by a detachment from the Boston. The event of this morning is hailed with joy throughout the community. It will bring about peace and prosperity and will please all, except those who do not like Hawaii to enjoy this or any other blessing. It is the act of aggression but of friendliness, done at the instance of the Hawaiian government. May this friendliness result in union which shall endure for ever.

CONFIDENCE IS MANIFEST.

The Ability of the Provisional Government to Preserve Order.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The Oceanic steamship Australia rings the following advices: Public confidence in the ability of the provisional government to preserve order and quiet is manifest everywhere in which it is received. Every person is willing to co-operate in every possible way to assist it. President Sanford B. Dole on Jan. 20 issued a proclamation announcing that all powers, duties, etc., required of the sovereign of the islands would be exercised and shall be hereafter vested in and performed by the provisional government, which will administer public business as usual. The arms and ammunition will be withdrawn from Aliiolani hall which, until definite intelligence is received, will be used by the forces of the United States, will be guarded by a detachment from the Boston. The event of this morning is hailed with joy throughout the community. It will bring about peace and prosperity and will please all, except those who do not like Hawaii to enjoy this or any other blessing. It is the act of aggression but of friendliness, done at the instance of the Hawaiian government. May this friendliness result in union which shall endure for ever.

CONFIDENCE IS MANIFEST.

The Ability of the Provisional Government to Preserve Order.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The Oceanic steamship Australia rings the following advices: Public confidence in the ability of the provisional government to preserve order and quiet is manifest everywhere in which it is received. Every person is willing to co-operate in every possible way to assist it. President Sanford B. Dole on Jan. 20 issued a proclamation announcing that all powers, duties, etc., required of the sovereign of the islands would be exercised and shall be hereafter vested in and performed by the provisional government, which will administer public business as usual. The arms and ammunition will be withdrawn from Aliiolani hall which, until definite intelligence is received, will be used by the forces of the United States, will be guarded by a detachment from the Boston. The event of this morning is hailed with joy throughout the community. It will bring about peace and prosperity and will please all, except those who do not like Hawaii to enjoy this or any other blessing. It is the act of aggression but of friendliness, done at the instance of the Hawaiian government. May this friendliness result in union which shall endure for ever.

CONFIDENCE IS MANIFEST.

The Ability of the Provisional Government to Preserve Order.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The Oceanic steamship Australia rings the following advices: Public confidence in the ability of the provisional government to preserve order and quiet is manifest everywhere in which it is received. Every person is willing to co-operate in every possible way to assist it. President Sanford B. Dole on Jan. 20 issued a proclamation announcing that all powers, duties, etc., required of the sovereign of the islands would be exercised and shall be hereafter vested in and performed by the provisional government, which will administer public business as usual. The arms and ammunition will be withdrawn from Aliiolani hall which, until definite intelligence is received, will be used by the forces of the United States, will be guarded by a detachment from the Boston. The event of this morning is hailed with joy throughout the community. It will bring about peace and prosperity and will please all, except those who do not like Hawaii to enjoy this or any other blessing. It is the act of aggression but of friendliness, done at the instance of the Hawaiian government. May this friendliness result in union which shall endure for ever.

CONFIDENCE IS MANIFEST.

The Ability of the Provisional Government to Preserve Order.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The Oceanic steamship Australia rings the following advices: Public confidence in the ability of the provisional government to preserve order and quiet is manifest everywhere in which it is received. Every person is willing to co-operate in every possible way to assist it. President Sanford B. Dole on Jan. 20 issued a proclamation announcing that all powers, duties, etc., required of the sovereign of the islands would be exercised and shall be hereafter vested in and performed by the provisional government, which will administer public business as usual. The arms and ammunition will be withdrawn from Aliiolani hall which, until definite intelligence is received, will be used by the forces of the United States, will be guarded by a detachment



## THE FLAG WAVES

*Continued from page 1.*

having the idea that Honolulu is the place where the whole matter must be settled. Fortunately there are some of them who might be called leaders who are of an inflammatory nature, and as long as those that are considered leaders are kept in Honolulu there very little danger of any trouble arising as there is not much that can be done with it another than to make a disturbance. The natives will drift into an altered state, as if nothing had happened.

In a communication to the executive council of the provisional government dated Jan. 19, 1893, Mr. Wodehouse recognized that the provisional government pending instructions from the home office. The provisional government's volunteer army is increasing, legislative hall and other rooms at the government building have been converted.

James B. Castle has been appointed secretary of the executive and advisory councils of the new regime. The government has repealed the lottery act, and it is reported that the holders of the franchise will bring a suit of damages claiming that a franchise for twenty-five years is a vested right which cannot be withdrawn. A law has been passed forbidding importation of arms and ammunition by anyone except their representatives later in the day.

**STATE MINING INSPECTOR.**  
Horace V. Winchell Thinks That One Should be Appointed.

Horace V. Winchell thinks that a cry was an inferior chief to be appointed by the state, on the eve of the greatest era of the mining industry, is a state inspector or commissioner of mines in an interview he said:

"In the first place such an official is needed to protect the public and appraise the first-class character and bearing constantly in the new mining regions. The superintendents of the mines are now selected too much in a hasty, and the result is many a man is killed by ignorance. Men are kept at superintendents could recognize as safe to caving, men are mangled by dynamite explosions conducted in ignorance, and mines are dug and conducted in the most dangerous manner."

The corporation in speaking of affairs on the island, said from what he saw at Kahala and from what he heard of the happenings at Honolulu, the political status had remained unchanged since the advent of the provisional government with Judge Dole at its head. The natives seem to be observed anywhere and peace and tranquility prevailed under the maintenance of the provisional government.

The excitement with which it had been received, especially in the city or two it had entirely subsided, and business at all points where the Consul left was proceeding quietly. At Kahala the natives, or such of them who took an interest in the matter, considered annexation to the United States most advisable.

Their preference for foreigners was manifestly in favor of Americans, or as Capt. Jacobson said: "There is nobody for them like Americans."

**RECOGNIZED BY CONSULS.**  
Even the British Representatives Recognize the New Powers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The schooner Robert Lewis arrived from Honolulu last night bringing later news of Hawaiian resolution. The latest feature is the receipt by the provisional government of certificates of recognition from the consular and diplomatic corps, consisting of the representatives of Japan, France, Great Britain, Chile, Denmark, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Spain, Portugal, Peru, Netherlands, recognizing the provisional government as the de facto government.

The answer of the British consul says he recognizes it as the de facto government and sends no instructions from his government. A number of others have been possessed by the provisional government. Among others is an act relating to the powers and duties of the president and executive council and conferring on the president the provisional government all the duties heretofore performed by the sovereign. An act was also passed making it treason to bear arms against the provisional government.

**THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON.**  
The Hawaiian Delegates Discuss the New State of Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The press dispatches from San Francisco this morning were the first received by the Hawaiian commissioners. Secretary Foster, in pursuance to the policy that he has adopted in dealing with this whole matter, declined to discuss Minister Stevens' action.

Mr. Thurston, the head of the annexation committee, consulted with the secretary, at the time the news was received, with reference to the next conference between the commissioners and the secretary which was fixed for this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

When the visitors were informed of the existence of the protectorate, which was before the arrival of the dispatch giving the details of the establishment, they all agreed, in the opinion that there had been no outbreak requiring the action of the United States minister, but that it was due to threats of trouble.

Mr. Carter said that among some members of the provision government the secret had been revealed before the departure of the commissioners for the United States. The protectorate should be sought. But this fact, he said, had been ascertained by himself and Mr. Thurston, they believing that the government should stand upon its own bottom pending the negotiations with this country.

When the details arrived and were communicated to them, Mr. Thurston and his associates said that the whites who had made the trouble to which the Honolulu Advertiser referred comprised what was known as the opium gang politicians and their associates, who would be found in this country as ward strikers or "headmen."

Mr. Kinney, of Salt Lake, who accompanies the commission in the capacity of counsel, said that the most significant item of news in the dispatches from Honolulu was: "There have been indications of dissensions existing among the members of the executive council." "This," he said, "betrays the greatest

## THE DEATH OF A HERO

Albert Grau Perished in a Fire at Cincinnati Today, After Saving the Lives of Others.

After the Flames Were Subdued the Firemen Found That Four People Were Burned to Death.

No Fires in the Building at Night and Incendiary is Said to be the Cause.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 9.—At 3:35 a.m. smoke was seen issuing from a third story window of John Heider's restaurant at 265 and 267 West Fifth street. The blaze raged furiously, having gained a firm and at the same time a mysterious hold in the rear of the building, which are frame kitchen sheds. The third floor was soon in full flame. The fire spread to the upper floors of the vacant building adjoining the one, No. 263 West Fifth street, and then to the top of the structure adjoining at the west, No. 265 West Fifth street, occupied by G. A. Vehr as a shoe store.

Vehr and his daughter Annie, occupant of the living room above, escaped without a scratch. They had just made a惊 discovery that four human beings had perished in the flames was no more than about 6 o'clock. The fire was practically subdued and several of the engines had been turned off. Others remained pouring water into the smoking and dripping structure. When the smoke had sufficiently subsided to permit the firemen to venture into the upper floors of the Heider building, a crew of ladder men ascended and forced the doors.

The first room entered was the bedroom of Fred Detzler, aged 22, a young waiter employed in Heider's restaurant. There was no evidence of life or consciousness. A peculiar, pungent odor which would prevail over all this avoidable danger and fatality. The corporations claim that a mining inspector is unnecessary, because they are now liable for damages for their killed and wounded employees, and as a value of a man's life is \$500, according to the code of mine law, it would be well to collect.

"Another function of a mining inspector or commissioner, which is equally important, is the collection and publication of reliable statistics as to the quality of ore and method of mining. These statistics would form most reliable and efficient advertisements of the state's mineral resources.

"The state has already received nearly \$500,000 in state taxes and incorporation of mining companies, royalties on ore mined in the state and for the purpose of conveying the ore. In 1893 the state will receive more than \$1,000,000. All industries of some importance can be taxed by an inspector at a salary of \$500 a year. The present legislature should appoint such an officer, instead of the proposed committee, with two years to investigate and report. This would delay the appointment of a mining inspector or commissioner, which is equally important, is the collection and publication of reliable statistics as to the quality of ore and method of mining. These statistics would form most reliable and efficient advertisements of the state's mineral resources.

"The state has already received nearly \$500,000 in state taxes and incorporation of mining companies, royalties on ore mined in the state and for the purpose of conveying the ore. In 1893 the state will receive more than \$1,000,000. All industries of some importance can be taxed by an inspector at a salary of \$500 a year. The present legislature should appoint such an officer, instead of the proposed committee, with two years to investigate and report. This would delay the appointment of a mining inspector or commissioner, which is equally important, is the collection and publication of reliable statistics as to the quality of ore and method of mining. These statistics would form most reliable and efficient advertisements of the state's mineral resources.

"The first room entered was the bedroom of Fred Detzler, aged 22, a young waiter employed in Heider's restaurant. There was no evidence of life or consciousness. A peculiar, pungent odor which would prevail over all this avoidable danger and fatality. The corporations claim that a mining inspector is unnecessary, because they are now liable for damages for their killed and wounded employees, and as a value of a man's life is \$500, according to the code of mine law, it would be well to collect.

"Another function of a mining inspector or commissioner, which is equally important, is the collection and publication of reliable statistics as to the quality of ore and method of mining. These statistics would form most reliable and efficient advertisements of the state's mineral resources.

"The state has already received nearly \$500,000 in state taxes and incorporation of mining companies, royalties on ore mined in the state and for the purpose of conveying the ore. In 1893 the state will receive more than \$1,000,000. All industries of some importance can be taxed by an inspector at a salary of \$500 a year. The present legislature should appoint such an officer, instead of the proposed committee, with two years to investigate and report. This would delay the appointment of a mining inspector or commissioner, which is equally important, is the collection and publication of reliable statistics as to the quality of ore and method of mining. These statistics would form most reliable and efficient advertisements of the state's mineral resources.

"The state has already received nearly \$500,000 in state taxes and incorporation of mining companies, royalties on ore mined in the state and for the purpose of conveying the ore. In 1893 the state will receive more than \$1,000,000. All industries of some importance can be taxed by an inspector at a salary of \$500 a year. The present legislature should appoint such an officer, instead of the proposed committee, with two years to investigate and report. This would delay the appointment of a mining inspector or commissioner, which is equally important, is the collection and publication of reliable statistics as to the quality of ore and method of mining. These statistics would form most reliable and efficient advertisements of the state's mineral resources.

"The state has already received nearly \$500,000 in state taxes and incorporation of mining companies, royalties on ore mined in the state and for the purpose of conveying the ore. In 1893 the state will receive more than \$1,000,000. All industries of some importance can be taxed by an inspector at a salary of \$500 a year. The present legislature should appoint such an officer, instead of the proposed committee, with two years to investigate and report. This would delay the appointment of a mining inspector or commissioner, which is equally important, is the collection and publication of reliable statistics as to the quality of ore and method of mining. These statistics would form most reliable and efficient advertisements of the state's mineral resources.

"The state has already received nearly \$500,000 in state taxes and incorporation of mining companies, royalties on ore mined in the state and for the purpose of conveying the ore. In 1893 the state will receive more than \$1,000,000. All industries of some importance can be taxed by an inspector at a salary of \$500 a year. The present legislature should appoint such an officer, instead of the proposed committee, with two years to investigate and report. This would delay the appointment of a mining inspector or commissioner, which is equally important, is the collection and publication of reliable statistics as to the quality of ore and method of mining. These statistics would form most reliable and efficient advertisements of the state's mineral resources.

"The state has already received nearly \$500,000 in state taxes and incorporation of mining companies, royalties on ore mined in the state and for the purpose of conveying the ore. In 1893 the state will receive more than \$1,000,000. All industries of some importance can be taxed by an inspector at a salary of \$500 a year. The present legislature should appoint such an officer, instead of the proposed committee, with two years to investigate and report. This would delay the appointment of a mining inspector or commissioner, which is equally important, is the collection and publication of reliable statistics as to the quality of ore and method of mining. These statistics would form most reliable and efficient advertisements of the state's mineral resources.

"The state has already received nearly \$500,000 in state taxes and incorporation of mining companies, royalties on ore mined in the state and for the purpose of conveying the ore. In 1893 the state will receive more than \$1,000,000. All industries of some importance can be taxed by an inspector at a salary of \$500 a year. The present legislature should appoint such an officer, instead of the proposed committee, with two years to investigate and report. This would delay the appointment of a mining inspector or commissioner, which is equally important, is the collection and publication of reliable statistics as to the quality of ore and method of mining. These statistics would form most reliable and efficient advertisements of the state's mineral resources.

"The state has already received nearly \$500,000 in state taxes and incorporation of mining companies, royalties on ore mined in the state and for the purpose of conveying the ore. In 1893 the state will receive more than \$1,000,000. All industries of some importance can be taxed by an inspector at a salary of \$500 a year. The present legislature should appoint such an officer, instead of the proposed committee, with two years to investigate and report. This would delay the appointment of a mining inspector or commissioner, which is equally important, is the collection and publication of reliable statistics as to the quality of ore and method of mining. These statistics would form most reliable and efficient advertisements of the state's mineral resources.

"The state has already received nearly \$500,000 in state taxes and incorporation of mining companies, royalties on ore mined in the state and for the purpose of conveying the ore. In 1893 the state will receive more than \$1,000,000. All industries of some importance can be taxed by an inspector at a salary of \$500 a year. The present legislature should appoint such an officer, instead of the proposed committee, with two years to investigate and report. This would delay the appointment of a mining inspector or commissioner, which is equally important, is the collection and publication of reliable statistics as to the quality of ore and method of mining. These statistics would form most reliable and efficient advertisements of the state's mineral resources.

"The state has already received nearly \$500,000 in state taxes and incorporation of mining companies, royalties on ore mined in the state and for the purpose of conveying the ore. In 1893 the state will receive more than \$1,000,000. All industries of some importance can be taxed by an inspector at a salary of \$500 a year. The present legislature should appoint such an officer, instead of the proposed committee, with two years to investigate and report. This would delay the appointment of a mining inspector or commissioner, which is equally important, is the collection and publication of reliable statistics as to the quality of ore and method of mining. These statistics would form most reliable and efficient advertisements of the state's mineral resources.

"The state has already received nearly \$500,000 in state taxes and incorporation of mining companies, royalties on ore mined in the state and for the purpose of conveying the ore. In 1893 the state will receive more than \$1,000,000. All industries of some importance can be taxed by an inspector at a salary of \$500 a year. The present legislature should appoint such an officer, instead of the proposed committee, with two years to investigate and report. This would delay the appointment of a mining inspector or commissioner, which is equally important, is the collection and publication of reliable statistics as to the quality of ore and method of mining. These statistics would form most reliable and efficient advertisements of the state's mineral resources.

"The state has already received nearly \$500,000 in state taxes and incorporation of mining companies, royalties on ore mined in the state and for the purpose of conveying the ore. In 1893 the state will receive more than \$1,000,000. All industries of some importance can be taxed by an inspector at a salary of \$500 a year. The present legislature should appoint such an officer, instead of the proposed committee, with two years to investigate and report. This would delay the appointment of a mining inspector or commissioner, which is equally important, is the collection and publication of reliable statistics as to the quality of ore and method of mining. These statistics would form most reliable and efficient advertisements of the state's mineral resources.

"The state has already received nearly \$500,000 in state taxes and incorporation of mining companies, royalties on ore mined in the state and for the purpose of conveying the ore. In 1893 the state will receive more than \$1,000,000. All industries of some importance can be taxed by an inspector at a salary of \$500 a year. The present legislature should appoint such an officer, instead of the proposed committee, with two years to investigate and report. This would delay the appointment of a mining inspector or commissioner, which is equally important, is the collection and publication of reliable statistics as to the quality of ore and method of mining. These statistics would form most reliable and efficient advertisements of the state's mineral resources.

"The state has already received nearly \$500,000 in state taxes and incorporation of mining companies, royalties on ore mined in the state and for the purpose of conveying the ore. In 1893 the state will receive more than \$1,000,000. All industries of some importance can be taxed by an inspector at a salary of \$500 a year. The present legislature should appoint such an officer, instead of the proposed committee, with two years to investigate and report. This would delay the appointment of a mining inspector or commissioner, which is equally important, is the collection and publication of reliable statistics as to the quality of ore and method of mining. These statistics would form most reliable and efficient advertisements of the state's mineral resources.

"The state has already received nearly \$500,000 in state taxes and incorporation of mining companies, royalties on ore mined in the state and for the purpose of conveying the ore. In 1893 the state will receive more than \$1,000,000. All industries of some importance can be taxed by an inspector at a salary of \$500 a year. The present legislature should appoint such an officer, instead of the proposed committee, with two years to investigate and report. This would delay the appointment of a mining inspector or commissioner, which is equally important, is the collection and publication of reliable statistics as to the quality of ore and method of mining. These statistics would form most reliable and efficient advertisements of the state's mineral resources.

"The state has already received nearly \$500,000 in state taxes and incorporation of mining companies, royalties on ore mined in the state and for the purpose of conveying the ore. In 1893 the state will receive more than \$1,000,000. All industries of some importance can be taxed by an inspector at a salary of \$500 a year. The present legislature should appoint such an officer, instead of the proposed committee, with two years to investigate and report. This would delay the appointment of a mining inspector or commissioner, which is equally important, is the collection and publication of reliable statistics as to the quality of ore and method of mining. These statistics would form most reliable and efficient advertisements of the state's mineral resources.

"The state has already received nearly \$500,000 in state taxes and incorporation of mining companies, royalties on ore mined in the state and for the purpose of conveying the ore. In 1893 the state will receive more than \$1,000,000. All industries of some importance can be taxed by an inspector at a salary of \$500 a year. The present legislature should appoint such an officer, instead of the proposed committee, with two years to investigate and report. This would delay the appointment of a mining inspector or commissioner, which is equally important, is the collection and publication of reliable statistics as to the quality of ore and method of mining. These statistics would form most reliable and efficient advertisements of the state's mineral resources.

"The state has already received nearly \$500,000 in state taxes and incorporation of mining companies, royalties on ore mined in the state and for the purpose of conveying the ore. In 1893 the state will receive more than \$1,000,000. All industries of some importance can be taxed by an inspector at a salary of \$500 a year. The present legislature should appoint such an officer, instead of the proposed committee, with two years to investigate and report. This would delay the appointment of a mining inspector or commissioner, which is equally important, is the collection and publication of reliable statistics as to the quality of ore and method of mining. These statistics would form most reliable and efficient advertisements of the state's mineral resources.

"The state has already received nearly \$500,000 in state taxes and incorporation of mining companies, royalties on ore mined in the state and for the purpose of conveying the ore. In 1893 the state will receive more than \$1,000,000. All industries of some importance can be taxed by an inspector at a salary of \$500 a year. The present legislature should appoint such an officer, instead of the proposed committee, with two years to investigate and report. This would delay the appointment of a mining inspector or commissioner, which is equally important, is the collection and publication of reliable statistics as to the quality of ore and method of mining. These statistics would form most reliable and efficient advertisements of the state's mineral resources.

"The state has already received nearly \$500,000 in state taxes and incorporation of mining companies, royalties on ore mined in the state and for the purpose of conveying the ore. In 1893 the state will receive more than \$1,000,000. All industries of some importance can be taxed by an inspector at a salary of \$500 a year. The present legislature should appoint such an officer, instead of the proposed committee, with two years to investigate and report. This would delay the appointment of a mining inspector or commissioner, which is equally important, is the collection and publication of reliable statistics as to the quality of ore and method of mining. These statistics would form most reliable and efficient advertisements of the state's mineral resources.

"The state has already received nearly \$500,000 in state taxes and incorporation of mining companies, royalties on ore mined in the state and for the purpose of conveying the ore. In 1893 the state will receive more than \$1,000,000. All industries of some importance can be taxed by an inspector at a salary of \$500 a year. The present legislature should appoint such an officer, instead of the proposed committee, with two years to investigate and report. This would delay the appointment of a mining inspector or commissioner, which is equally important, is the collection and publication of reliable statistics as to the quality of ore and method of mining. These statistics would form most reliable and efficient advertisements of the state's mineral resources.

"The state has already received nearly \$500,000 in state taxes and incorporation of mining companies, royalties on ore mined in the state and for the purpose of conveying the ore. In 1893 the state will receive more than \$1,000,000. All industries of some importance can be taxed by an inspector at a salary of \$500 a year. The present legislature should appoint such an officer, instead of the proposed committee, with two years to investigate and report. This would delay the appointment of a mining inspector or commissioner, which is equally important, is the collection and publication of reliable statistics as to the quality of ore and method of mining. These statistics would form most reliable and efficient advertisements of the state's mineral resources.

"The state has already received nearly \$500,000 in state taxes and incorporation of mining companies, royalties on ore mined in the state and for the purpose of conveying the ore. In 1893 the state will receive more than \$1,000,000. All industries of some importance can be taxed by an inspector at a salary of \$500 a year. The present legislature should appoint such an officer, instead of the proposed committee, with two years to investigate and report. This would delay the appointment of a mining inspector or commissioner, which is equally important, is the collection and publication of reliable statistics as to the quality of ore and method of mining. These statistics would form most reliable and efficient advertisements of the state's mineral resources.

"The state has already received nearly \$500,000 in state taxes and incorporation of mining companies, royalties on ore mined in the state and for the purpose of conveying the ore. In 1893 the state will receive more than \$1,000,000. All industries of some importance can be taxed by an inspector at a salary of \$500 a year. The present legislature should appoint such an officer, instead of the proposed committee, with two years to investigate and report. This would delay the appointment of a mining inspector or commissioner, which is equally important, is the collection and publication of reliable statistics as to the quality of ore and method of mining. These statistics would form most reliable and efficient advertisements of the state's mineral resources.

EVENING HERALD,  
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF DULUTH.PUBLISHED BY THE  
DULUTH PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.Business and editorial rooms in Headstone  
block, corner Superior street and Fifth avenue  
west. Entrance opposite Spalding, Telephone  
42.Eastern Office—102 World Building, New York.  
A. E. Story, Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily, per year.....\$7.00

Daily, for three months.....1.50

Daily, per month.....1.00

Weekly, per year.....1.50

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN DULUTH.

Entered at the postoffice at Duluth, Minn., as  
second-class mail matter.

The Weather.

U. S. Weather Bureau, Duluth, Minn., Feb. 9. There has been a general fall in temperature over the entire country, amounting to nearly 10°. The temperature at Duluth is now 20°, Fort Buford and St. Vincent, on the Red river, 10°.

A slight depression that has now come along has developed into a storm of considerable size which has its center this morning over the great lakes. The wind is now blowing from the west, between 30 and 40 miles an hour, and will continue to do so all day. The water is very choppy, and the waves are high, especially on the western shore of Lake Superior. The snow that fell during the night has been washed away by the high winds, and it is now blowing hard again.

DULUTH, Feb. 9.—Snow and slightly warmer weather. Wind shifting to southeast and increasing.

B. H. RANSOM,  
Local Person's Office.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Forecast till 8 p. m. tomorrow: For Wisconsin: Snow followed by clearing weather; southerly winds, shifting to east, then to north, about 10 to 15 miles an hour; temperatures falling to 20° at 10 o'clock this morning. The snow that fell during the night has almost stopped.

Gresham for Premier.

The political sensation of the day is the announcement, which seems to be based on good authority, that Judge Gresham has been offered, and has accepted, the portfolio of secretary of state in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. Since the time when Abraham Lincoln formed his first cabinet, there has not been another instance where a president has gone outside the ranks of his own party to select a member of his cabinet, and therefore this move on the part of President-elect Cleveland has created great surprise among the politicians. And yet it can hardly be said that Judge Gresham is not a member of the Democratic party, because he voted for its candidates at the election last November and is thoroughly in line with the tariff views entertained by Mr. Cleveland.

In making this selection, Mr. Cleveland has shown his purpose to give the country an administration that will be particularly free from partisanship. That he should have passed many old and tried Democrats and selected a recent convert, when picking out the members of his administration, shows that he values ability more than partisanship in the selection of his cabinet. Judge Gresham will be a tower of strength to the administration, and will undoubtedly rank with the great men who have filled that high office.

Walter Quinton Gresham was born near Lanesville, Ind., on March 17, 1832. He was educated in country schools and spent one year in the state university at Bloomington, Ind., but was not graduated. He then studied law in Corydon, Ind., was admitted to the bar in 1853 and became a successful lawyer. He was elected to the legislature in 1856, but resigned in August, 1861, to become lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana regiment. He was promoted to colonel of the Fifty-third Indiana in December, and on August 11, 1863, after the fall of Vicksburg, was made brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded the fourth division of Blair's corps in the fighting before Atlanta and received a severe wound that disabled him for a year and prevented him from seeing further service. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers for his gallantry at Atlanta.

After the war, he resumed practice at New Albany, Ind. He was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress in 1866, and in 1867-8 was financial agent of his state in New York. President Grant, who held him in great esteem, made him United States justice for the district of Indiana in 1869, and in 1870 he was an unsuccessful candidate for United States senator. He resigned his judgeship in April, 1882, to accept the place of postmaster general in President Arthur's cabinet, and in July, 1884, on the death of Secretary Folger, was transferred to the treasury portfolio. In October of that year he was appointed United States judge for the Seventh judicial circuit, which office he still holds.

Judge Gresham was a strong supporter of Gen. Grant for a third term in the Chicago convention of 1880, but never took a very conspicuous part personally in politics, although his name has always been kept prominently before the public by many admiring friends. He was several times pushed forward as a candidate for the Republican nomination for president, and last year great pressure was brought to bear upon him to accept the People's party nomination for president, it being known that he had repudiated the Republican tariff doctrines as enunciated by Harrison McKinley and other leaders. He could not subscribe to many of the Populists' visionary and impractical ideas, and being a strong believer in tariff reform, he announced his purpose to vote for Mr. Cleveland. This resolve he carried out, and Don Dickinson is probably correct when he says

that Judge Gresham is now as good a Democrat as there is in the country.

Another Judge Needed. The Herald publishes in this issue some statistics regarding the heavy amount of business which is now transacted in the courts of the Eleventh judicial district, with a comparison showing the heavy increase which has taken place in the last few years, thus emphasizing the necessity of an additional judge being created by the legislature, according to the terms of a measure which is now before the body.

A reading of these statistics will show that the present judges are much over-worked, with the result that a senior judge has been compelled to seek a temporary rest, owing to his health becoming impaired by the exacting and onerous duties of the office. It is manifestly impossible for two judges, no matter how diligently they may labor, to keep up with the great and constantly increasing amount of business that comes before them. They have done well in the past to keep nearly even with the cases, but the point has been reached where that is an impossibility, and the only solution of the question is the speedy appointment of a third judge.

Should the present legislature decline to grant the request for another judge, business will be so hopelessly in arrears two years hence that even three judges will be unable to clear up the calendar. The table of cases commenced shows an increase of 50 per cent in the last three years, and there is no reason to doubt that there will be a still greater increase in the coming two years. As Judge Ensign points out, the cases in this district are dissimilar from those in most counties of the state, growing out of commercial and manufacturing business and mineral contracts and involving titles to lands that are of great and increasing values. These cases demand from a court more time and research than ordinary litigation.

Carlton county will soon need longer terms of court, and Lake county will probably have one this year for the first time. It is suggested that when another judge is appointed, Itasca county might be added to the district, as the business had not reached very large proportions as yet. The Herald trusts that the representatives from this district will spare no effort to secure the creation of a third judicialship.

A Chimerical idea.

The Superior Call refuses to believe that the report of the West End chamber of commerce appointed to get at the feelings of the people regarding a high or low bridge from Rice's to Connor's Point correctly represents the popular sentiment. While not charging that an impartial canvass was not made, it points out that the number of men who did sign is small and hardly enough of a verdict upon which to make up judgment. "The only excuse," says the Call, "that can be made for anyone who wants to see a bridge one hundred feet high spanning a bay with five foot banks is that he has not given the subject any thought, has never lived where such a structure was in existence or has no practical knowledge of the subject one way or the other."

The legislature has passed a measure to prohibit pool selling at race tracks in this state. If the bill receives the governor's assent it will effectively kill horse racing in Minnesota, and the Twin City club and other racing associations must quit business. How the horsemanship of Blair's corps in the fighting before Atlanta and other racing associations must quit business. How the horsemanship of Dave Cleghorn were in the governor's chair now to put a veto on such legislation.

The Canadian cabinet, it is reported, has decided to dismiss all government employees, who are in favor of the annexation of the Dominion to the United States. The Tory premier and his colleagues have adopted a course that will serve to increase the annexation sentiment and force the question as an issue in Canadian politics. The discontent with the existing form of government is very great.

United States Minister Stevens is a man who acts without much hesitation, and that he does not lack backbone is evident from the news received today from Honolulu. He has established a temporary protectorate over the islands and the stars and stripes now float over the seat of government. This may force President Harrison to take some decisive action.

The need of a state mining inspector was well pointed out in an interview with Horace V. Winchell, which is given in this issue. Mr. Winchell points out very properly that mining superintendents are frequently careless and expose the miners to needless dangers, which would not exist if a state mining inspect or was in the field.

The war between the great Reading combine, under the direction of President McLeod, and the Vanderbilt lines in the New England states, has been marked by some sensational moves, to which reference is made in today's dispatches. President McLeod appears to be in the lead at present.

The drain of American gold coin to Europe has now exhausted the govern-

ment's resources according to a dispatch today. Why not send them a little silver for a change?

The coffin trust has dissolved, but even a marked reduction in prices will not cause people to increase the demand for these articles.

## AMUSEMENTS.

The University Boys. Tonight the Glee and Banjo clubs of the University of Minnesota will entertain at the Lyceum and the university yell will be heard in the land. The boys arrived yesterday, having appeared at Superior Tuesday evening. This afternoon a reception is being given for them at the residence of Judge and Mrs. Ensign, 100 Second street, and after a concert tonight the boys at a banquet. The concert will be an unusually fine one, the Minnesota boys being conceded to have one of the best college glee clubs in the country.

Hermann the Magician.

The attraction at the Temple Opera house next Saturday evening will be the famous Hermann, the eminent prestidigitator, aided by Mine. Hermann, in his various acts of magic, illusion, humor and mystery. His program for the season includes many new and startling wonders. In slight-of-hand tricks Hermann has no equal, and his illusions are wondrous to behold, chief among which is "Yakovo," the great Chinese mystery, which is reported to be the best illusion which the professor has yet given the public.

The SECOND CONCERT.

The Second of the Organ Recitals Also a Brilliant Success.

The second organ recital given at First M. E. church last evening was another brilliant musical success. The program opened with a chorus "O'er Moss and Fell" by Mrs. M. C. Burnside and the M. E. choir. It was finely sung. S. C. Brown then played the "Impression" and "Merry" and all of the numbers he gave out in an excellent manner the full strength and variations of which the magnificent instrument is capable.

Miss Eva M. Alcott sang Sullivan's "Last Laugh" and performed a hearty solo for her voice, a strenuous and forcible effort.

The organists were introduced.

Authorizing counties, town, villages, city or school districts to bond themselves to refund indebtedness; bill to better provide for the safety of life and property, and to provide for the construction of grain warehouses.

Boiler inspectors to inspect steam

boilers in marine craft; making it a misdemeanor to enslave a child from the state public schools; two bills providing that county commissioners in counties having over 15,000 shall fit the salary of the county auditor not above \$1200.

Senator Lienau had a concurrent resolution calling upon the governor to offer a reward of \$500 for the recovery of Mamie Schwartz, a 5-year-old girl, stolen from Paulsen's.

At a meeting of the joint committee on grain and warehouses a resolution was passed to arrange with North and South Dakota for erection of state elevators at Duluth congruous to one to be erected by Minnesota. It was resolved that the amount to be expended in the construction of the grain elevators at Duluth shall not be less than \$5000, provided that the bill shall be so drawn that all the said sum shall be made up out of the inspection fees levied upon the grain of wheat not to exceed 50 cents a bushel.

Miss Maude Kelly, of Minneapolis, an unusually sweet soprano singer, followed with a brilliant solo and responded to an encore. The young lady has a voice of great power and beauty. Miss Alcott's "Eve" was another fine number. The Mandolin club played a selection and was greatly applauded but would not respond to an encore.

Tonight the last and perhaps the best of the recitals will be given. By request seats will be sold in the Sunday school room at half price.

The Cecilian Program.

The Cecilian will meet tomorrow at 3 o'clock at the Saturday club.

The subject for study will be

the organ.

Stockwell will conduct the lesson and the program will be as follows:

Chart showing the compass favorite keys in electrical instruments.

Diagram of the stringed instruments.

Conversation among the brass instruments.

Remarks by the instruments of percussion.

Handbill diagram of instrumental tone-color.

Movement from Schubert's symphony in C.

The Cliff Dwellers' Carnival.

The Cliff Dwellers gave the last of their pleasant dances until after Lent, last evening at Masonic Temple hall and it was one of the most delightful of the season. It was "pink carnival" and

pink prevailed in everything.

The ladies wore pink costumes and the room was decorated in pink. Eight numbers were danced and a coalition followed in which some pretty and novel figures were introduced.

OFFICES FOR RENT.

Elegant ground floor offices for rent in the new Herald building, 220 West Superior street, ready for occupancy Feb. 1. Inquire at Herald office in Henderson block, Fifth avenue west and Superior street.

BROWN INJUNCTION CASE.

Motion to Dismiss Being Argued This Afternoon.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 9.—The Brown injunction case against the Duluth, Missabe &amp; Northern railway, was called in the United States circuit court this morning, and for the third time moved to dismiss the case on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction. Arguments in favor and against the motion to dismiss are being made this afternoon.

Worthy Miller Dead.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 9.—William Sanderson, a well-known miller and a wealthy citizen of Milwaukee, died suddenly this morning of heart disease.

The Columbian Fete.

The ladies who are interested in the Columbian fete, which is to be given at the Lyceum on Tuesday evening next are doing all they can to make the affair a brilliant and entertaining success and with the co-operation of the gentlemen expect to make it also a financial success.

Many superior people are expected over and the Northern Pacific short line will be held here until 11:30 o'clock on that evening to accommodate them.

Union Covered Skating Rink.

Marine brass band Wednesday and Saturday evenings, good ice. Lake ave.

Stylish Every-Day Dresses.

Stylish dresses for home and street wear easily and economically made by coloring cast off garments with diamond dye.

One of the handsomest visiting gowns in Duluth is now in its third season. This year it was colored with diamond dye fast black, and no one could tell it was not brand new.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The Adjusted Rate Plan of Life Insurance.

The nearer the standard of a first class risk, the less the cost. The most desirable for the people. The best for the agent. Progressive, successful company. Good territory. Top contracts, large general, local and special agents wanted. For particulars address—

ANDREW JACKSON,

Male, Retail and Manufacturing

JEWELER,

106 West Superior Street, Duluth

## IN THE LEGISLATURE

Resolutions Passed by the Senate Regarding Erection of Grain Warehouses by the Various Counties.

Steps Taken to Have State Elevators Erected at Duluth by Duluth and the Dakotas.

Boggs' Bill for Change of Venue in Municipal Courts Passed by the House Today.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 9.—[Special to The Herald.]—In the senate this morning the following resolutions, introduced by Donnelly, were passed:

Resolved, that the committee on grain and warehouses is hereby directed to inquire into the expediency of legislation to authorize the several counties of this state, if in their judgment, ascertained by the vote of the people thereof, they see fit to do so, to issue bonds for the construction of one or more public warehouses in said county for handling and storage of grain, and to charge such moderate fee for the same as will pay expenses of conducting said warehouses and establish a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the principal sum of same; and appropriate a sum of money for the payment of interest on said bonds.

Following bills were introduced:

Authorizing counties, town, villages, city or school districts to bond themselves to refund indebtedness; bill to better provide for the safety of life and property, and to provide for the construction of grain warehouses.

Boiler inspectors to inspect steam

boilers in marine craft; making it a misdemeanor to enslave a child from the state public schools; two bills providing that county commissioners in counties having over 15,000 shall fit the salary of the county auditor not above \$1200.

The following bills were introduced:

Authorizing counties, town, villages, city or school districts to bond themselves to refund indebtedness; bill to better provide for the safety of life and property, and to provide for the construction of grain warehouses.

Boiler inspectors to inspect steam

boilers in marine craft; making it a misdemeanor to enslave a child from the state public schools; two bills providing that county commissioners in counties having over 15,000 shall fit the salary of the county auditor not above \$1200.

The following bills were introduced:

Authorizing counties, town, villages, city or school districts to bond themselves to refund indebtedness; bill to better provide for the safety of life and property, and to provide for the construction of grain warehouses.

Boiler inspectors to inspect steam

boilers in marine craft; making it a misdemeanor to enslave a child from the state public schools; two bills providing that county commissioners in counties having over 15,000 shall fit the salary of the county auditor not above \$1200.

The following bills were introduced:

Authorizing counties, town, villages, city or school districts to bond themselves to refund indebtedness; bill to better provide for the safety of life and property, and to provide for the construction of grain warehouses.

Boiler inspectors to inspect steam

boilers in marine craft; making it a misdemeanor to enslave a child from the state public schools; two bills providing that county commissioners in counties having over 15,000 shall fit the salary of the county auditor not above \$1200.

The following bills were introduced:

Authorizing counties, town, villages, city or school districts to bond themselves to refund indebtedness; bill to better provide for the safety of life and property, and to provide for the construction of grain warehouses.

Boiler inspectors to inspect steam





# DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

TENTH YEAR.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1893.

FIVE O'CLOCK EDITION.

THREE CENTS

A Duluth Clothing House Exclusively Owned and Controlled by Duluth Men

ESTABLISHED 1881.

Store Closed Every Evening Except Mondays and Saturdays.

## Tomorrow Is the Last Day!

When You Can Buy  
Any Pair of  
**PANTS**  
In the House

For **\$4.98**

THE SPRING STYLES

OF THE

World-Renowned

## KNOX HATS!

WILL BE OPENED

In our Handsome New Hat Department,

Tomorrow, February 11.

The **BIG DULUTH**  
WILLIAMSON & MENDENHALL, Props.  
Wholesalers and Retailers of Lumbermen's, Miners and Explorer's Supplies.

## BARGAIN AFTER BARGAIN!

TO REDUCE stock as much as possible before taking inventory I am offering exceptional Bargains in

Chairs, Rockers, Sideboards,  
Lounges, Suites, Etc.

## Carpentings!

Odds and ends of the various grades of Carpentings at greatly reduced prices to close. Economical buyers will do well to examine my stock of these goods.

## F. S. KELLY,

710 and 712 WEST SUPERIOR STREET.

Everything for the Home,  
Everything for the Office,  
ON EASY PAYMENTS.

### JUST SEE OUR EXCLUSIVE SPECIALS:

THE PATEK-PHILIPPE WATCH,  
DULUTH HARBOR SPOONS AND TRAYS,  
WHALEBACK TRAYS, ETC., ETC.

### J. M. GEIST,

Jeweler, The Leading House.

## BARGAINS IN LOTS!

West End, Harrington's, Marine and Oneota.

First Street, Harrington's Addition, \$1200. Superior street lots in the West End, \$2600. These are regular "Bargain Counter" prices.

Buy NOW and Make Money.

Over Two Hundred of these Lots on Our List.

MONEY ON HAND / E. R. BRACE, { 518 Palladio, DULUTH

## TO STORE AT DULUTH

Senator Probstfield Introduces Another Bill Providing for the Erection of a State Elevator at Duluth.

Appropriation of \$100,000 for Opening Watercourses Leading into the Red River Passed the Senate.

The Anti-Pool Room Bill Defeated in the House in the Interest of County Fairs.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 10.—[Special to The Herald.]—The senate committee on drainage reported this morning and recommended to pass the bill for an appropriation of \$100,000 for opening of water courses leading into the Red River. Senator Leavitt's bill to prevent chancery, which was referred to that committee as he was its chairman, was also recommended to pass.

The joint committee on Itasca state park reported today and recommended to pass Senator Sampson's bill appropriating \$50,000 to purchase land owned by the Northern Pacific within the limits of the park, which is allotted at 50 cents an acre. The park, provided for by act of legislature two years ago, includes 10,000 acres. Of this 1,000 acres in the government lands have been swamp and school lands have been secured. The Northern Pacific offers its land at fifty cents an acre and there is a bill before the committee providing for condemnation procedure which will be soon reported back.

The Anti-Pool Room bill was introduced in the senate this morning. By Mr. Keller, to appropriate \$50,000 for a state reformatory at St. Cloud to extend during a period of two years; by J. D. Smith, providing that the attorney general should investigate all of his legal opinions in annual report by a spokesman; a bill to relieve treasurers of townships and school districts who deposit money in banks which fail; by Grable, a bill to castigate Dodge's paper from the Seventh judicial district, and add it to the Seventh, etc. by Sampson, to authorize societies for orphans homes and provide for regulations of same; by Craven, a bill to transfer the grain inspection fund to the internal improvement fund.

Following is another grain bill of great interest introduced in the senate. It was introduced by Senator Probstfield and is entitled, "A bill for an act providing for public market places at or near the head of Lake Superior and near the head of navigation on the Mississippi river and navigation on the lakes." It creates a grain board and prescribes its duties, regulates the manner of transporting grain and laying grain freight rates; requiring the warehousing of grain so as to prevent conversion while awaiting shipment; fix charges for weighing and inspecting grain; devise means to carry out the purpose of this act and to appropriate money therefor; it creates a board of seven citizens as a grain board, appointed by the governor for six years. The bill provides for 20,000,000 bushels of grain to be warehoused at St. Paul. It appropriates \$100,000 at once and the same amount each half year out of the tax on the gross earnings of railroad companies until the purposes of the act are carried out.

The following bills were introduced in the house this morning: By Greer, an act to prevent destruction and waste of timber upon lands of the state on which mineral leases have been given or may hereafter be given. The bill provides that the state lumber commissioner shall make a survey of the timber in all mineral leased lands within the state, and within thirty days after the owner of the lease on the land has been notified of the estimate, he shall pay into the treasury the value of the timber, or else the timber shall be sold to the highest bidder after it is advertised.

Mr. Monahan introduced a bill reducing the salary of the inspector of illuminating oils from \$250 to \$100.

Mr. Waggoner introduced a bill, being an exact copy of Senator Probstfield's senatorial bill, for the protection of elevators at Duluth and St. Paul.

Mr. Horton's anti-pool room bill was defeated in the house yesterday afternoon by a vote of 45 to 39, it requiring a two-thirds vote.

At a meeting of the senate grain and warehouse committee yesterday the sub-committee's bill for a farmer's elevator at Duluth of 2,500,000 bushels capacity was recommended to pass. The appropriation is to be \$250,000, of which \$70,000 will be set aside for the use of the accumulated grain inspection fund and the rest to be paid back to the state out of the accumulation of that fund.

The house subcommittee, to draw up a substitute free tax book bill, met yesterday and authorized Mr. Greer to do the work in the name of the house.

The subcommittee will favor the optional feature of the Winton bill and the contract system which applies to all the bills save that of Mr. Howard. The contracts are to run from three to five years and are to be made by the different school districts direct with the publishers. The school directors may sell the books to the pupils.

**She Shot Herself.**

Dravener, Feb. 10.—Mrs. Laura Phillips, 19, old, shot and killed herself at her home at the corner of First and Logan avenues this morning. She was well connected and a student of the West Denver High School. Overstudy is the supposed cause of suicide.

**North Dakota Balloting.**

ST. PAUL, Feb. 10.—A Bismarck special to the Herald.—Three ballots were taken in joint session for United States senator. The last taken was the forty-second, as follows: H. E. Miller, 31; John Miller, 7; Palmer, 10; Lamb, 32; Anderson, 1; Booker, 2; Muir, 1.

**The Thirtieth Death.**

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The death of Louis J. Jennings was unexpected. He was ill for a fortnight but was not taken seriously ill until noon yesterday.

## REPORT ON THE COTTON CROP.

The Returns Made to the Agricultural Department Are Summarized.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The February returns to the department of agriculture, which relate to cotton, give county estimates of the crop compared with those of last year, the proportion that has left the plantations since date of picking, insect losses, etc.

The consolidation of returns of comparative crops make the following state percentage: Virginia, 55 per cent; North Carolina, 73; South Carolina, 75; Georgia, 74; Florida, 62; Alabama, 65; Mississippi, 60; Louisiana, 55; Texas, 55; Arkansas, 58; Tennessee, 63; General average, 68.2.

No allowance is made for underestimate of the crop or overestimate of the distribution.

The proportion of the crop received at the ports of stocks of interior seems in hands of merchants unreported and en route from plantations, it is stated, as reported by county correspondents: Virginia, 80; North Carolina, 83; South Carolina, 84; Georgia, 80; Florida, 80; Alabama, 85; Louisiana, 83; Tennessee, 85; General average, 87.0.

Alabama quality is fairly good as a rule, though better on the Atlantic coast and in Texas, and in the interior areas.

The latest picked cotton is much discolor.

Losses from insect depredation were relatively small. No losses are reported in Georgia and the Gulf states, except in Texas. The boll weevil did more damage than the caterpillar, mainly in Mississippi and in the states west of the river. The caterpillar was especially injurious.

A relatively large proportion of the seed has been sold to oil mills on account of its sympathy with the advance of oil. The reported price varies according to the accessibility of mills with 15 to 25 cents per bushel. In some sections planters have been induced to sell by liberal payment in fertilizers.

WAS ARGUED AT LENGTH.

The Brown Injunction Case Heard by Judge Nelson.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 10.—The injunction case of W. L. Brown vs. the Duluth, Missabe & Northern road was argued at length before Judge Nelson yesterday.

Judge Shaw, of Minneapolis, supported Moses L. Clapp, argued a motion for injunction against the Duluth, Missabe & Northern road to restrain the society from carrying on its business.

The plaintiffs, according to Spooner, will file an amended bill of complaint, on the ground that the directors of the company who first intended to sell \$200,000 worth of stock and \$100,000 in bonds in connection with their internal improvement program and now propose to sell \$600,000 in stock and about \$200,000 in bonds.

The stock in the last deal is to par, but the whole will go at \$1,600,000 or above.

This has been done to avoid injunction.

The arguments have all been heard, and the case submitted by Judge Nelson of the United States circuit court. Judge Shaw in his address today, confined himself wholly to the jurisdiction of the federal court. He cited that although Mr. Brown is a resident of the state of Illinois, he is only entitled to sue in the district court and not in the federal court.

The plaintiff, according to Spooner, will file an amended bill of complaint, on the ground that the directors of the company who first intended to sell \$200,000 worth of stock and \$100,000 in bonds in connection with their internal improvement program and now propose to sell \$600,000 in stock and about \$200,000 in bonds.

The stock in the last deal is to par, but the whole will go at \$1,600,000 or above.

This has been done to avoid injunction.

The arguments have all been heard, and the case submitted by Judge Nelson of the United States circuit court. Judge Shaw in his address today, confined himself wholly to the jurisdiction of the federal court. He cited that although Mr. Brown is a resident of the state of Illinois, he is only entitled to sue in the district court and not in the federal court.

The plaintiff, according to Spooner, will file an amended bill of complaint, on the ground that the directors of the company who first intended to sell \$200,000 worth of stock and \$100,000 in bonds in connection with their internal improvement program and now propose to sell \$600,000 in stock and about \$200,000 in bonds.

The stock in the last deal is to par, but the whole will go at \$1,600,000 or above.

This has been done to avoid injunction.

The arguments have all been heard, and the case submitted by Judge Nelson of the United States circuit court. Judge Shaw in his address today, confined himself wholly to the jurisdiction of the federal court. He cited that although Mr. Brown is a resident of the state of Illinois, he is only entitled to sue in the district court and not in the federal court.

The plaintiff, according to Spooner, will file an amended bill of complaint, on the ground that the directors of the company who first intended to sell \$200,000 worth of stock and \$100,000 in bonds in connection with their internal improvement program and now propose to sell \$600,000 in stock and about \$200,000 in bonds.

The stock in the last deal is to par, but the whole will go at \$1,600,000 or above.

This has been done to avoid injunction.

The arguments have all been heard, and the case submitted by Judge Nelson of the United States circuit court. Judge Shaw in his address today, confined himself wholly to the jurisdiction of the federal court. He cited that although Mr. Brown is a resident of the state of Illinois, he is only entitled to sue in the district court and not in the federal court.

The plaintiff, according to Spooner, will file an amended bill of complaint, on the ground that the directors of the company who first intended to sell \$200,000 worth of stock and \$100,000 in bonds in connection with their internal improvement program and now propose to sell \$600,000 in stock and about \$200,000 in bonds.

The stock in the last deal is to par, but the whole will go at \$1,600,000 or above.

This has been done to avoid injunction.

The arguments have all been heard, and the case submitted by Judge Nelson of the United States circuit court. Judge Shaw in his address today, confined himself wholly to the jurisdiction of the federal court. He cited that although Mr. Brown is a resident of the state of Illinois, he is only entitled to sue in the district court and not in the federal court.

The plaintiff, according to Spooner, will file an amended bill of complaint, on the ground that the directors of the company who first intended to sell \$200,000 worth of stock and \$100,000 in bonds in connection with their internal improvement program and now propose to sell \$600,000 in stock and about \$200,000 in bonds.

The stock in the last deal is to par, but the whole will go at \$1,600,000 or above.

This has been done to avoid injunction.

The arguments have all been heard, and the case submitted by Judge Nelson of the United States circuit court. Judge Shaw in his address today, confined himself wholly to the jurisdiction of the federal court. He cited that although Mr. Brown is a resident of the state of Illinois, he is only entitled to sue in the district court and not in the federal court.

The plaintiff, according to Spooner, will file an amended bill of complaint, on the ground that the directors of the company who first intended to sell \$200,000 worth of stock and \$100,000 in bonds in connection with their internal improvement program and now propose to sell \$600,000 in stock and about \$200,000 in bonds.

The stock in the last deal is to par, but the whole will go at \$1,600,000 or above.

This has been done to avoid injunction.

The arguments have all been heard, and the case submitted by Judge Nelson of the United States circuit court. Judge Shaw in his address today, confined himself wholly to the jurisdiction of the federal court. He cited that although Mr. Brown is a resident of the state of Illinois, he is only entitled to sue in the district court and not in the federal court.

The plaintiff, according to Spooner, will file an amended bill of complaint, on the ground that the directors of the company who first intended to sell \$200,000 worth of stock and \$100,000 in bonds in connection with their internal improvement program and now propose to sell \$600,000 in stock and about \$200,000 in bonds.

The stock in the last deal is to par, but the whole will go at \$1,600,000 or above.

This has been done to avoid injunction.

The arguments have all been heard, and the case submitted by Judge Nelson of the United States circuit court. Judge Shaw in his address today, confined himself wholly to the jurisdiction of the federal court. He cited that although Mr. Brown is a resident of the state of Illinois, he is only entitled to sue in the district court and not in the federal court.

The plaintiff, according to Spooner, will file an amended bill of complaint, on the ground that the directors of the company who first intended to sell \$200,000 worth of stock and \$100,000 in bonds in connection with their internal improvement program and now propose to sell \$600,000 in stock and about \$200,000 in bonds.

The stock in the last deal is to par, but the whole will go at \$1,600,000 or above.

This has been done to avoid injunction.

The arguments have all been heard, and the case submitted by Judge Nelson of the United States circuit court. Judge Shaw in his address today, confined himself wholly to the jurisdiction of the federal court. He cited that although Mr. Brown is a resident of the state of Illinois, he is only entitled to sue in the district court and not in the federal court.

The plaintiff, according to Spooner, will file an amended bill of complaint, on the ground that the directors of the company who first intended to sell \$200,000 worth of stock and \$100,000 in bonds in connection with their internal improvement program and now propose to sell \$600,000 in stock and about \$200,000 in bonds.

The stock in the last deal is to par, but the whole will go at \$1,600,000 or above.</

## THE WORST BLIZZARD.

Iowa Visited by a Big Storm That is Pronounced the Most Severe for Many Years.

Several Trains Are in the Snow at Sioux City and a General Blockade Prevails.

Snow Plows Are Unable to Make Any Progress and all the Roads Are Tied Up.

**SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 10.**—The worst blizzard in years raged here last night and reports are that it is general throughout the Northwest. Several trains are in the snow, and both the local and Chicago express trains are abandoned here, while not a train is moving on the line. A general blockade prevails over the Milwaukee company's system in South Dakota and the Northwest. Both the Maple River and Lake City divisions are blocked.

The Union Pacific has two trains in the snow between this city and Columbus Junction. Both the Milwaukee and St. Paul division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road are blocked and trains abandoned. The Sioux City & Pacific is still open from here to Omaha. Snow plows are unable to make any progress.

### HE MAY BE LYNNED.

The Brutal Crime of a Beastly Father in Missouri.

**GALLATIN, Mo., Feb. 10.**—There was great excitement here yesterday over the arrest and prospective lynching of William Turner, who is charged with assaulting his 7-year-old daughter. The terrible crime was committed Wednesday at the home of Turner's parents, fifteen miles from this place, where he has resided since his separation from his wife a short time ago.

The last reports were that the injuries to the child were such that it could not recover, and that in case of its death the mob would visit punishment on the brutal father. The prisoner is of a reputation as a political agitator, and it was said that he was told that his child was hurt and that he became afraid of the mob and surrendered to the sheriff.

The officers are here to take him back to the scene of his crime, but there is no doubt whether they will be permitted to do so until the excitement is allayed.

### THE JUDGES STILL IN JAIL.

The Daughter of One of Them Has Been Driven Insane.

**KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 10.**—County Judges B. F. Copen and Thomas Nivill, of St. Clair county, who are under sentence of confinement in Jackson county jail for contempt of the United States court in refusing to order a tax levy to pay outstanding bonds of the county, returned to their quarters in the jail last night.

They had been home on a furlough with the consent of Judge Phillips. It was a sad mission that took Judge Copen temporarily from the jail to his home. His daughter Caroline, aged 22, had become a ravaging maniac and it was to send her to an asylum.

The young woman's reason failed two years ago when her father was in Jefferson City, imprisoned by order of the late Judge Krelck for exactly the same thing which Judge Phillips sentenced him.

### THEY COULD NOT AGREE.

And Minneapolis Still Anxiously Awaits Received Grain Rates.

**ST. PAUL, Feb. 10.**—The railroad meeting to adjust grain rates reached no agreement. The "Soo" road wanted a differential of 4 cents in favor of Minneapolis, which the other roads would not accept, because they fear that the Duluth & Winnipeg and the Great Northern roads will soon have direct lines through to the Red River valley from Duluth. The meeting will be adjourned until he could go to Washington and find out just what the commission meant, as the terms of their decision are obscure in some points.

### SHOT IN A SALOON.

A Husband Killed by His Wife's Supposed Paramour.

**ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.**—Frank Drost, of No. 1002 Allen avenue, was shot and instantly killed at 9 o'clock last night by George Doetzel, a young man who, he claimed, had supplanted him in the affections of his wife. The saloon of Jacob Gent at No. 1001 Lynch street was the scene of the murder.

Drost's wife had separated under a mutual agreement two months ago, and she had instituted a suit for divorce. Doetzel had been living at the saloon with Mrs. Doetzel, and Drost had become suspicious that he was intimate with his wife.

### Robbing the Mails.

**GRINNELL, Ia., Feb. 10.**—Postmaster Inspector Baird last night placed under arrest Assistant Postmaster T. B. Thurman, who is charged with extracting money from registered packages. Thurman, the general manager, since all members of that organization must resign membership or lose their positions.

### An Order to Telegraphers.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 10.—A sensation was created in the ranks of the O. R. T. of the East Tennessee system by a letter from the general manager, which states that all members of that organization must resign membership or lose their positions.

### A Warehouse Burned.

**BOSTON, Feb. 10.**—Fire, yesterday destroyed the large six story warehouse Nos. 561 and 563 Atlantic avenue, occupied by L. Remier for the storage of cotton. The special act charged against Thurman was stealing five \$2 bills.

### Heavy Wind Storm.

**NEW YORK, Feb. 10.**—Rufus Hatch, the veteran banker and Wall street operator, is lying seriously ill at his home at Spuyten Duyvil. He has been suffering from a complication of diseases which has induced heart failure.

### Archists Convicted.

**PITTSBURG, Feb. 10.**—Carl Nold and Henry Bauer, the anarchists on trial, were found guilty as indicted yesterday.

### A DIVERSITY OF OPINIONS.

Talks With the Passengers on the Steamer From Hawaii.

**SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.**—An English passenger on the Australia, long a resident of Hawaii and occupying a prominent position in the Hawaiian trade, consented to an interview with a United Press representative who board the steamer as she was proceeding down the bay, on condition that his name be withheld from publication. Said he: "I am pleased to associate with the ex-queens and regard her with the highest esteem. During a recent conversation with her, she asked me what I thought of the political situation. She admitted having made a mistake, but excused it on the ground that she had been influenced by the statements of other subjects. She disclaimed any motive of self-aggrandizement, or of endeavoring to add to the prerogatives of the throne."

"Now, as to annexation, I cannot see how the United States can have the frontiers and audacity to annex the kingdom. The provisional government, even judged by its own claims, has only captured the island of Oahu which by no means represents even a fair division of the islands. The islands of Maui and Molokai, with a much greater population, have also to be considered. Half the population of the islands consists of Chinese and Japanese, who are the very essence of contract labor. This class the United States propose to claim as their own. The annexation is unquestionable and unnecessary and untrue."

E. Bush, a native Hawaiian of great prominence in the influential circles of the kingdom and until recently publisher of two newspapers, spoke decidedly and with emphasis on the subject. He said that the revolution was not the natural outcome of events, but was precipitated in such an unseemly manner that it succeeded in chilling those who might have had some feeling for annexation. The natives took it as a high-handed procedure, and nipped in the bud the idea that the revolution would bring about the object of the revolution.

Applying the words to himself, Mr. Bush said that owing to representative of the restrictive measures on the part of the United States government directed against the freedom of the press, he had been obliged during the first week of the revolution to give up his newspaper. He said he had been called on to retract a report of the provisional government when the chief reporter came along with the limits of honest and honorable journalism.

Asked what, in the event of annexation, would be the effect, "the natives" he promptly replied, "would be the least interested." The main building, in which was over too of the county poor, caught fire, but was saved by the efforts of the inmates, who carried pails of water and extinguished the flames, although many were burned in so doing.

### Easily Taken Up

Cod Liver Oil as it appears in Scott's Emulsion is easily taken up by the system. In no other form can so much fat-food be assimilated without injury to the organs of digestion.

### Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites has come to be an article of every-day use, a prompt and reliable remedy for Colds, Coughs, Throat troubles, and a positive builder of flesh.

Prepared by Scott & Bowe, N. Y. All druggists.

### ONLY FOUR ESCAPED.

Four-four Lives Lost by an Insane Asylum Being Burned.

**DOVER, N. H., Feb. 10.**—The county insane asylum, four miles from town, was burned last night and forty-four lives were lost.

Of the forty-eight inmates, only four inmates escaped. They are William Tommey, Ross Sanderson, Wm. Davis and Fred Douglass. The latter walked two miles in blinding snow storm, with only his shirt on, to Wm. Horne's house, where he was taken care of.

The building was of wood, 135 by 36 feet, two stories high, with a big yard on each side. It was built twenty years ago and cost fifteen thousand dollars.

The main building, in which was over too of the county poor, caught fire, but was saved by the efforts of the inmates, who carried pails of water and extinguished the flames, although many were burned in so doing.

### CARRIED OFF THE FUNDS.

A Railroad and Express Agent Has Suddenly Disappeared.

**QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 10.**—Geo. Austin, agent for the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City railroad and the Pacific Express company at Humphreys, has disappeared. With him went a considerable sum of money belonging to the railroad and express companies.

Tuesday evening an express package containing \$100 in currency was turned over to Austin. He took the package and everything else he could lay his hands on and walked to Chillicothe, where he boarded a Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul train. Nothing has been heard from him since.

Charlie Mitchell Saile.

**LONDON, Feb. 10.**—Charlie Mitchell, the pugilist, who has been released from jail after serving a term of two months' imprisonment at hard labor for brutally assaulting the aged keeper of a lodging house in the street, sailed for New York.

C. M. Cook, a large lumber and grain merchant of Honolulu, who it was noticed was in close intimacy with Hailean passengers, said emphatically that the most intelligent classes of Haileans were decent people.

The last report was that the injuries to the child were such that it could not recover, and that in case of its death the mob would visit punishment on the brutal father.

The officers are here to take him back to the scene of his crime, but there is no doubt whether they will be permitted to do so until the excitement is allayed.

### THE JUDGES STILL IN JAIL.

The Daughter of One of Them Has Been Driven Insane.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 10.—County Judges B. F. Copen and Thomas Nivill, of St. Clair county, who are under sentence of confinement in Jackson county jail for contempt of the United States court in refusing to order a tax levy to pay outstanding bonds of the county, returned to their quarters in the jail last night.

They had been home on a furlough with the consent of Judge Phillips. It was a sad mission that took Judge Copen temporarily from the jail to his home. His daughter Caroline, aged 22, had become a ravaging maniac and it was to send her to an asylum.

The young woman's reason failed two years ago when her father was in Jefferson City, imprisoned by order of the late Judge Krelck for exactly the same thing which Judge Phillips sentenced him.

### THEY COULD NOT AGREE.

And Minneapolis Still Anxiously Awaits Received Grain Rates.

**ST. PAUL, Feb. 10.**—The railroad meeting to adjust grain rates reached no agreement. The "Soo" road wanted a differential of 4 cents in favor of Minneapolis, which the other roads would not accept, because they fear that the Duluth & Winnipeg and the Great Northern roads will soon have direct lines through to the Red River valley from Duluth. The meeting will be adjourned until he could go to Washington and find out just what the commission meant, as the terms of their decision are obscure in some points.

### SHOT IN A SALOON.

A Husband Killed by His Wife's Supposed Paramour.

**ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.**—Frank Drost, of No. 1002 Allen avenue, was shot and instantly killed at 9 o'clock last night by George Doetzel, a young man who, he claimed, had supplanted him in the affections of his wife. The saloon of Jacob Gent at No. 1001 Lynch street was the scene of the murder.

Drost's wife had separated under a mutual agreement two months ago, and she had instituted a suit for divorce. Doetzel had been living at the saloon with Mrs. Doetzel, and Drost had become suspicious that he was intimate with his wife.

### Robbing the Mails.

**GRINNELL, Ia., Feb. 10.**—Postmaster Inspector Baird last night placed under arrest Assistant Postmaster T. B. Thurman, who is charged with extracting money from registered packages. Thurman, the general manager, since all members of that organization must resign membership or lose their positions.

### An Order to Telegraphers.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 10.—Charles Brown shot his wife twice in the body yesterday and then fired a bullet into the head of Dick Sly, an ex-convict. Neither of the wounded can recover. Brown was arrested, after a desperate attempt to shoot the officers. Brown said Sly was hanging around Mrs. Brown and he had got sick of it.

### HAS PROBABLY FOUNDED.

**VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 10.**—The slop Cornelius, which left Cadboro bay early December with forty-five crew men, on board bound for California, has not been heard of since. Shortly after the Cornelius left Cadboro bay there was a succession of severe gales, one of which, it is feared, sealed the fate of the cargo and crew. The slop was but thirty feet long.

### Two Fatally Burned.

**PITTSBURG, Feb. 10.**—By the explosion of a gasoline stove in the dying room of a terminally ill patient, recently made a demand for an increase over the amount paid him, he was destroyed by the railway company and a walk-out of all the men concerned has occurred. The trouble threatens to spread to other branches of the road's service.

### TO INSURE COLUMBIAN VISITORS.

**PANAMA, Feb. 10.**—Sixty French, Belgian and Germans have formed a syndicate to insure European visitors to the Columbian World's Fair against death or disability during the journey to and from the fair.

The maximum limit for this class of insurance is three months.

The syndicate has a guarantee fund of \$60,000,000 francs.

### OFFICES FOR RENT.

Elegant ground floor offices for rent in the New Herald building, 22 West Superior street. Ready for occupancy Feb. 1. Inquire at Herald office in Henderson block, Fifth avenue west and Superior street.

### ARE YOU AWARE?

That "The Milwaukee" is the best line in every respect.

"Chicago,"

"St. Louis,"

"Kansas City,"

"Dubuque,"

"Des Moines,"

"Milwaukee,"

"Freeport,"

"Rockford,"

And all points in the East, South, Southeast and Southwest.

Apply to

J. T. CONLEY,

Ass't Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Paul, Minn.

NOTE: The only line running electric lighted and steam heated vestibuled limited trains.

The Quickest Route to Hurley, Ironwood and Bessemer.

Cullum, dentist, 702 Palladio building.

The People's Highway from Chicago, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Duluth and West Superior to Winona, Dubuque, Iowa, St. Louis, St. Paul, Toledo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Akron, Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Louisville, Lexington, etc.

For further information apply to

F. A. GREENE,

City Ticket Agent, 416 W. Superior St., Duluth.

or CHAS. S. PEE,

Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Paul.

Wakefield 505 p. m.

Wakefield 505 p. m

## HOCKEY AND CURLING.

**YALE VERSUS HARVARD.**  
College Teams to Compete in a Relay Running Race.

These Two Sports Have More Devotees in the United States Now Than Ever Before.

The Fair English and Canadian Maids Will Handle Their Hockey Sticks With Great Skill.

Some Points About the Ancient Scotch Game of Curling and How it is Played.

The French game of hockey and the Scotch sport curling have gained new interest in the United States the past winter than ever before, and just now the admirers of both games are particularly active in all parts of the country where there is firm glass ice. Hockey as played in England and Canada differs little from the climate and stick game played on ice and roller skates in the United States and especially in New England.



ENGLISH GIRLS PLAYING HOCKEY.

Hockey proper is an ice skating game. There are seven players on a side, and the object which is knocked after the feet of the players is a stick with a flat, oval-shaped head and called the puck. The goals are posts driven into the ice six feet apart at each end of the rink, and when the puck is in play each team endeavors to knock it between the goals. The game is played on the ice, and the puck is placed on the ice midway between the goals; the center forwards of each team face each other with the puck between them, strike the ice once and each other's sticks, and then each player takes his turn in striking the puck. At this time each player is "on side," that is, the puck is between him and the opposing goal, and one of the most important rules of the game provides that the players must always be in this position while they are on the冰.

If a player is off-side, however, he is on side again the instant an opponent touches the puck. The game is so exciting when well played that the spectators can with difficulty keep their seats. Here and there the players glide over the ice with the swiftness of lightning, and sometimes meeting one another, raising the puck for a "lift" with the flat but curved end of their sticks and sending it twenty feet into the air over the heads of opponents and toward the goal of the team which has the puck. In many games the players can strike the ball whether they are on side or not, but they must always be in the position proper for right-handed striking or they may feel themselves an opponent's stick and find such a stroke as strikes at the ball from the regulation attitude.

Cute girls play hockey very well in Canada and England, and one of the illustrations in this article represents a spirited game between rosy-cheeked English maidens and the ice of Wimbleton park lake, London.

For many centuries Scotch athletes have joyfully braved the approach of winter, for winter brings ice, and ice brings curling. The game is a simple one, and easily meets in a room having a rink, which is in the smooth ice, a pair of big stones with handles and a good broom, and he is ready. There are four players on a side, and each player has two of the curling stones, which weigh from 35 to 40 pounds each. The stones are set in a triangle, and each team has a captain, who is called the "skip," and who advises the men when to do and then plays himself. The rink is a rectangle, bounded at the park end by a low wall, and 7 or 8 width.

Now each end of the rink is a big circle 7 feet in diameter called the "house," or house when the Scotch patois is dropped. In the center of each circle is a small round



CURLERS USING THE BROOM.

hole, called the "tee," and the object of each player is to get his stone as near the tee as possible. Each stone must pass beyond the "house score," a line just in front of the ring, and remain there the ring, or it is out. The stones are set in a triangle, and the sides of the stones are based on the proximity of the stones' stones to the tee. One of the most exciting features of the game is the sweeping, when the players make a smooth path for their comrade's oncoming stone by a vigorous sweep of the broom; the tee of the stone's momentum indicates that it will not reach a point near the tee.

EARLIE H. EATON.

Planquette's new opera, "La Talisman," has been well received at the Gaite in Paris, notwithstanding its ridiculous book, which shows Louis XV in a sentimental role.

**OUR COUNTRY'S PRIDE**

The World's Fair at Chicago Will be Unsurpassed by Any Similar Event in History.

There Have Been Great Pageants Both in Peace and War, But This is the Greatest.

Various States of the Union Are Vying With Foreign Countries in Beauties of Buildings.



BUTCHER FRANK AND FRANK.

Butcher Frank, the shiffling fullback of last year's football team, has an established reputation as a runner, which he has won during his two years at Yale. He is a native of Washington, 20 years of age, weighs 155 pounds, and is five feet, three inches high. He has won prizes in the 220, 400 and 600-yard races and made an excellent record in the intercollegiate games last year.

James Frank, Jr., was something of a surprise party to the Yale runners when he came to the school. He is a native of Brooklyn, only four of whom are members of the class of 1893. Both are natives of New York, and have Chicago is trying to outdo all predecessors.

It is gratifying to note that the various states of the Union are vying with foreign countries in the beauty of the buildings that are to make up the great world's fair.

Among the structures whose designs are known to us, the Germans are responsible for launching the idea of industrial exhibitions.

Fourteen have been held at Paris since the first during the civil tumult of 1789.

The custom spread among civilized peoples, and the great international exposition of 1867 in Paris has been copied by all the states east of the Mississippi, who occasionally make up some of the sumptuous buildings.

But this year's great show at Chicago bids fair to exceed any demonstration in honor of either triumphant war or prosperous peace that the world has ever seen.

Strange as it may seem, the Germans are the ones who are most responsible for launching the idea of industrial exhibitions.

Fourteen have been held at Paris since the first during the civil tumult of 1789.

The custom spread among civilized peoples, and the great international exposition of 1867 in Paris has been copied by all the states east of the Mississippi, who occasionally make up some of the sumptuous buildings.

But this year's great show at Chicago bids fair to exceed any demonstration in honor of either triumphant war or prosperous peace that the world has ever seen.

Strange as it may seem, the Germans are the ones who are most responsible for launching the idea of industrial exhibitions.

Fourteen have been held at Paris since the first during the civil tumult of 1789.

The custom spread among civilized peoples, and the great international exposition of 1867 in Paris has been copied by all the states east of the Mississippi, who occasionally make up some of the sumptuous buildings.

But this year's great show at Chicago bids fair to exceed any demonstration in honor of either triumphant war or prosperous peace that the world has ever seen.

Strange as it may seem, the Germans are the ones who are most responsible for launching the idea of industrial exhibitions.

Fourteen have been held at Paris since the first during the civil tumult of 1789.

The custom spread among civilized peoples, and the great international exposition of 1867 in Paris has been copied by all the states east of the Mississippi, who occasionally make up some of the sumptuous buildings.

But this year's great show at Chicago bids fair to exceed any demonstration in honor of either triumphant war or prosperous peace that the world has ever seen.

Strange as it may seem, the Germans are the ones who are most responsible for launching the idea of industrial exhibitions.

Fourteen have been held at Paris since the first during the civil tumult of 1789.

The custom spread among civilized peoples, and the great international exposition of 1867 in Paris has been copied by all the states east of the Mississippi, who occasionally make up some of the sumptuous buildings.

But this year's great show at Chicago bids fair to exceed any demonstration in honor of either triumphant war or prosperous peace that the world has ever seen.

Strange as it may seem, the Germans are the ones who are most responsible for launching the idea of industrial exhibitions.

Fourteen have been held at Paris since the first during the civil tumult of 1789.

The custom spread among civilized peoples, and the great international exposition of 1867 in Paris has been copied by all the states east of the Mississippi, who occasionally make up some of the sumptuous buildings.

But this year's great show at Chicago bids fair to exceed any demonstration in honor of either triumphant war or prosperous peace that the world has ever seen.

Strange as it may seem, the Germans are the ones who are most responsible for launching the idea of industrial exhibitions.

Fourteen have been held at Paris since the first during the civil tumult of 1789.

The custom spread among civilized peoples, and the great international exposition of 1867 in Paris has been copied by all the states east of the Mississippi, who occasionally make up some of the sumptuous buildings.

But this year's great show at Chicago bids fair to exceed any demonstration in honor of either triumphant war or prosperous peace that the world has ever seen.

Strange as it may seem, the Germans are the ones who are most responsible for launching the idea of industrial exhibitions.

Fourteen have been held at Paris since the first during the civil tumult of 1789.

The custom spread among civilized peoples, and the great international exposition of 1867 in Paris has been copied by all the states east of the Mississippi, who occasionally make up some of the sumptuous buildings.

But this year's great show at Chicago bids fair to exceed any demonstration in honor of either triumphant war or prosperous peace that the world has ever seen.

Strange as it may seem, the Germans are the ones who are most responsible for launching the idea of industrial exhibitions.

Fourteen have been held at Paris since the first during the civil tumult of 1789.

The custom spread among civilized peoples, and the great international exposition of 1867 in Paris has been copied by all the states east of the Mississippi, who occasionally make up some of the sumptuous buildings.

But this year's great show at Chicago bids fair to exceed any demonstration in honor of either triumphant war or prosperous peace that the world has ever seen.

Strange as it may seem, the Germans are the ones who are most responsible for launching the idea of industrial exhibitions.

Fourteen have been held at Paris since the first during the civil tumult of 1789.

The custom spread among civilized peoples, and the great international exposition of 1867 in Paris has been copied by all the states east of the Mississippi, who occasionally make up some of the sumptuous buildings.

But this year's great show at Chicago bids fair to exceed any demonstration in honor of either triumphant war or prosperous peace that the world has ever seen.

Strange as it may seem, the Germans are the ones who are most responsible for launching the idea of industrial exhibitions.

Fourteen have been held at Paris since the first during the civil tumult of 1789.

The custom spread among civilized peoples, and the great international exposition of 1867 in Paris has been copied by all the states east of the Mississippi, who occasionally make up some of the sumptuous buildings.

But this year's great show at Chicago bids fair to exceed any demonstration in honor of either triumphant war or prosperous peace that the world has ever seen.

Strange as it may seem, the Germans are the ones who are most responsible for launching the idea of industrial exhibitions.

Fourteen have been held at Paris since the first during the civil tumult of 1789.

The custom spread among civilized peoples, and the great international exposition of 1867 in Paris has been copied by all the states east of the Mississippi, who occasionally make up some of the sumptuous buildings.

But this year's great show at Chicago bids fair to exceed any demonstration in honor of either triumphant war or prosperous peace that the world has ever seen.

Strange as it may seem, the Germans are the ones who are most responsible for launching the idea of industrial exhibitions.

Fourteen have been held at Paris since the first during the civil tumult of 1789.

The custom spread among civilized peoples, and the great international exposition of 1867 in Paris has been copied by all the states east of the Mississippi, who occasionally make up some of the sumptuous buildings.

But this year's great show at Chicago bids fair to exceed any demonstration in honor of either triumphant war or prosperous peace that the world has ever seen.

Strange as it may seem, the Germans are the ones who are most responsible for launching the idea of industrial exhibitions.

Fourteen have been held at Paris since the first during the civil tumult of 1789.

The custom spread among civilized peoples, and the great international exposition of 1867 in Paris has been copied by all the states east of the Mississippi, who occasionally make up some of the sumptuous buildings.

But this year's great show at Chicago bids fair to exceed any demonstration in honor of either triumphant war or prosperous peace that the world has ever seen.

Strange as it may seem, the Germans are the ones who are most responsible for launching the idea of industrial exhibitions.

Fourteen have been held at Paris since the first during the civil tumult of 1789.

The custom spread among civilized peoples, and the great international exposition of 1867 in Paris has been copied by all the states east of the Mississippi, who occasionally make up some of the sumptuous buildings.

But this year's great show at Chicago bids fair to exceed any demonstration in honor of either triumphant war or prosperous peace that the world has ever seen.

Strange as it may seem, the Germans are the ones who are most responsible for launching the idea of industrial exhibitions.

Fourteen have been held at Paris since the first during the civil tumult of 1789.

The custom spread among civilized peoples, and the great international exposition of 1867 in Paris has been copied by all the states east of the Mississippi, who occasionally make up some of the sumptuous buildings.

But this year's great show at Chicago bids fair to exceed any demonstration in honor of either triumphant war or prosperous peace that the world has ever seen.

Strange as it may seem, the Germans are the ones who are most responsible for launching the idea of industrial exhibitions.

Fourteen have been held at Paris since the first during the civil tumult of 1789.

The custom spread among civilized peoples, and the great international exposition of 1867 in Paris has been copied by all the states east of the Mississippi, who occasionally make up some of the sumptuous buildings.

But this year's great show at Chicago bids fair to exceed any demonstration in honor of either triumphant war or prosperous peace that the world has ever seen.

Strange as it may seem, the Germans are the ones who are most responsible for launching the idea of industrial exhibitions.

Fourteen have been held at Paris since the first during the civil tumult of 1789.

The custom spread among civilized peoples, and the great international exposition of 1867 in Paris has been copied by all the states east of the Mississippi, who occasionally make up some of the sumptuous buildings.

But this year's great show at Chicago bids fair to exceed any demonstration in honor of either triumphant war or prosperous peace that the world has ever seen.

Strange as it may seem, the Germans are the ones who are most responsible for launching the idea of industrial exhibitions.

Fourteen have been held at Paris since the first during the civil tumult of 1789.

The custom spread among civilized peoples, and the great international exposition of 1867 in Paris has been copied by all the states east of the Mississippi, who occasionally make up some of the sumptuous buildings.

But this year's great show at Chicago bids fair to exceed any demonstration in honor of either triumphant war or prosperous peace that the world has ever seen.

Strange as it may seem, the Germans are the ones who are most responsible for launching the idea of industrial exhibitions.

Fourteen have been held at Paris since the first during the civil tumult of 1789.

The custom spread among civilized peoples, and the great international exposition of 1867 in Paris has been copied by all the states east of the Mississippi, who occasionally make up some of the sumptuous buildings.

But this year's great show at Chicago bids fair to exceed any demonstration in honor of either triumphant war or prosperous peace that the world has ever seen.

Strange as it may seem, the Germans are the ones who are most responsible for launching the idea of industrial exhibitions.

Fourteen have been held at Paris since the first during the civil tumult of 1789.

The custom spread among civilized peoples, and the great international exposition of 1867 in Paris has been copied by all the states east of the Mississippi, who occasionally make up some of the sumptuous buildings.

But this year's great show at Chicago bids fair to exceed any demonstration in honor of either triumphant war or prosperous peace that the world has ever seen.

Strange as it may seem, the Germans are the ones who are most responsible for launching the idea of industrial exhibitions.

Fourteen have been held at Paris since the first during the civil tumult of 1789.

The custom spread among civilized peoples, and the great international exposition of 1867 in Paris has been copied by all the states east of the Mississippi, who occasionally make up some of the sumptuous buildings.

But this year's great show at Chicago bids fair to exceed any demonstration in honor of either triumphant war or prosperous peace that



## THEY FAVOR A BRIDGE

Large Meeting of Citizens of Superior Declares for a Bridge From Rice's to Connor's Point.

There Was Not a Dissenting Voice Raised and All Were Enthusiastically Favorable to It.

A Telegram Sent to Congressman Haugen Urging That He Withdraw His Opposition to the Bill.

There was a mass meeting of the citizens of Superior yesterday to discuss the bridge company. Nearly 400 people were present, and the sentiment was decidedly in favor of a bridge between Rice's and Connor's Points. The meeting was called to order by James H. Agen, Frank A. Flower was elected chairman and D. B. Barber secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting and also the various processes through which a little charter must pass before becoming a law. He recited the futility of a mass meeting attempting to dictate the exact style and size of a bridge over navigable water, "as no charter for a bridge structure can be obtained which did not conform to the requirements of the government engineer."

He thought citizens should express themselves simply for or against a bridge and approximately where it should be located to be successful, as the political details of site, construction and draws to the federal government which must approve and to capitalists who must furnish the money. He further explained that the city is prohibited in bridge building and bridge ownership, rendering it necessary for the present to petition the legislature to be excused, it all being at private capital subject to provisions of public sale in the near future.

James H. Agen was called back and made a spirited speech. He was not an engineer, but favored whatever bridge engineer and the government might agree upon between Rice's Point and Connor's Point. He was willing the Land & River Improvement company should have a bridge across the St. Paul to Grand Portage, built it an outgoing from the corporation ship to attempt to prevent the building of a structure that would accommodate 6,000 people, where their bridge would accommodate 15,000. The Land company, he said, are looking out for their own interests.

We have submitted to their wishes for years and it is now time for the people to wake up, assert their rights and make their interests and wishes known.

Elmer E. Burton recited the history of the attempts to build bridges from Rice's to Connor's Points, beginning with that in 1853, when Gen. Hammond had a charter for such a structure. He described the bridges at Cleveland, Buffalo, Chicago, and other cities, and mentioned the hand of the land and Montreal, and stated that bridges were erected wherever necessary to accommodate land traffic and trade, and were never an obstruction to marine commerce, for the reason the vessel owners were always protected by the general government a number of years, hence he thought, a high bridge might be needed, but at present he thought a lofty structure that would cost several millions of dollars was advocated by those who desire to both the North and South end to vent all bridges, unless it might be one to Grass Point. A Connor's Point bridge, he showed by reference to the city plat, would accommodate with about equal fairness the West End, the East End and Second street.

Alanson McEachern gave a graphic description of the cause he received over four years ago when a member of the council for taking steps which would have so modified the charter and the statutes as to enable the city to be the owner or operator of a bridge. Since part of his advice had been followed, he said, the city would now be in complete control of the situation. He did not object to a bridge to Grass Point. He was not opposed to the Land and River Improvement company, but they should have what they wanted to aid their work of development, but was opposed to their interference with the growth and development and accommodation of other portions of the city. He gave the last alderman a vote of thanks for his services, and the council voted in the council, at the dictation of the Land and River Improvement company and against its constituents on the question of opening Fifth street. He favored joining hands with the East End on bridge and all other matters.

He always drew an exceedingly graphical picture of the operations of those who opposed all bridges that they can not manipulate for selfish purposes. "I was invited," said he, "to come to Superior. I came, but I did not come to any West or East end or South end. I came to Superior. What did I find? A perpetual struggle, faction against faction, the original attack always coming from him."

He explained that in his business, he had many clients among vessel masters and owners. They did not object to a bridge. "Even Capt. McDouall," said he, "the greatest vessel owner and builder on the great lakes, favors a Rice's Point bridge." As to merchants being injured by a bridge, he said that all they could do was to fight. Duluth competition, but rather courted it, and that they would be helped rather than injured by such a structure.

President Woodward, of the West

End chamber of commerce, was called out and made one of the neatest speeches of the evening. He took occasion to tell the people, for the first time in which he had been here, that he owned them and stated as the head of one of the largest clothing houses at the head of the lake that he did not oppose a bridge, but favored it and that if he himself could not compete with Duluth merchants in his line he would close his store and leave town in the middle of the night.

There were many other merchants present who loudly cheered this sentiment, amongst them Isadore Abraham of the Oak Hall Clothing company, who sat up in front and signed the bridge petition.

Mr. Woodward pleaded for more thoughtfulness and less factional fighting; hoped people would send in to the chamber opinions on the bridge question and proposed that the same should be honorably preserved and fairly treated. He was loudly cheered and made an excellent impression.

L. W. Safford, who was in the finest humor, made a tremendous speech for the Connor's point bridge. He paid a compliment to Capt. Hammon and the Land company, but said the great mass of the people had a right to be heard and to be accommodated.

John Brennan said the natural laws of trade between communities and between states and provinces must be maintained, and that there should be a trans and ferries there was greater need of a street car and horse bridge between the two cities; and if a bridge was wanted it was wanted the most available spot, where it would be the greatest accommodation to the public.

The conductor sent it to the photographer with his endorsement as follows: "Tain't mine; I shall always pay cash for my ticket office, said Mr. Connor's Clerk, Frank Green, at West Duluth and wrote on it, "we shall have to pay the bills of West Duluth soon enough, but I kick off taking care of my individual accounts. Square this thing up."

The clerk in desperation sent the bill to Superintendent Frank Green, who calmly wrote his second endorsement in red ink like this: "I have audited this d—d bill before; see that it doesn't occur again," and sent it to Ticket Agent Green. "Now if it doesn't turn out to belong to Huber Green, that will pay it and keep the received account a curiosity."

The "VARSITY BOYS."

A Very Successful Concert at the Lycum Last Evening.

The University boys were welcomed at the Lycum last evening by a fairly large and very enthusiastic audience and if popularly taken, any indication the people present must have been thoroughly satisfied with the banjo and glee club. The glee club opened the program with "Courtship" and received a standing ovation. The girls seen in the audience were in perfect harmony and the soloists were all really pleasing. The club soloists are all very good and the favorite, perhaps, was A. T. Bardsell who sang "Belinda Clarissa" accompanied by the club. The encore "Romeo and Juliet," sung by Mr. Birdseye, was well received. The quartet selections were all fine, "My Flo" and "Farmer John" being among the best numbers of the evening.

FREDERICK H. QUINBY.

A Short Sketch of the Fourth Ward's Newly Elected Alderman.

Frederick H. Quinby, or "Fred," as he is more often called by his many intimate friends, will be a little under 40 years old when he takes his seat on the council as an alderman from the Fourth ward, to which position he was elected by a very large majority at Tuesday's battle of the ballots. He was born in 1853 in Waterport, Waldo county, Maine, and was married in New York fifteen years ago to Miss Emma Smith, and moved to Duluth ten years ago. He now lives at 710 West Second street, and his main place of business is on Lake avenue. Mr. Quinby is a man of strong friendships and similar dislikes, and he does his best to be liked by all.

In the afternoon they were entertained by Judge and Mrs. Ensign at their home on West Second street and a reception was given in their honor.

WILL GET THE TRAIN.

Northern Pacific Road Will Give Duluth Another Train to the West.

The Jobbers union has scored a victory and one for which they are entitled to the thanks of all Duluthians. At the regular monthly meeting yesterday a letter from General Manager W. S. Melvin of the Northern Pacific road was read, in which he advised that the company had voted to give the Red River valley traffic which the Duluth jobbers have long been endeavoring to obtain a hold upon. The date upon which the trains will be put on the given route is to be determined early in the spring. This will mean that the Red River valley merchants can reach Duluth as conveniently as St. Paul whereas now they are compelled to wait over several hours at Staples.

A prospective line of Duluth bearing the name of the city is to be placed in every railway station in the Northwest by the union. The bill now before the legislature changing the law was referred to the legislative committee.

C. C. Johnson noticed the union that the privileges of the immediate transportation act have been extended to Duluth. Commodities direct from foreign countries consigned to ports of delivery inland need not be warehoused and appraised as formerly, but may be sent to destination in sealed cars upon an estimated duty without appraisal.

## RAN AWAY FROM HOME.

A Hinckley Girl Left Her Father and Skipped to Minneapolis.

Irene Hopkins, 15 years old, went to Minneapolis Monday evening from Hinckley. She went to her mother, Mrs. Hopkins, who lives at 245 Fourth avenue, where she is staying. She had her permission to go, so she had packed her trunk, but not receiving any money from her father she had borrowed enough to take her to the city.

Her parents are divorced and gave the father custody of the girl. Her father came after her and the two left on the night train.

Wirth's Sarsaparilla is the best blood medicine.

Cullum, dentist, 702 Palladio building.

The Highland electric cars are running regularly from the head of the incline through the prettiest tract of land at the head of the lakes.

Cullum, dentist, 702 Palladio building.

A veritable family medicine box BECHAM'S PILLS.

See our new goods and get prices. F. E. BUTTS & CO.

Cullum, dentist, 702 Palladio building.

A Wonderful Magician.

The great Herrmann, the eminent prestidigitator, will be seen at the Auditorium Saturday evening.

His family is widespread throughout two continents, and his name is a household word. For thirty years he has mystified young and old with his wonderful optical and mechanical illusions, and in all that time he has never failed to amaze the world.

He is the "King of the Magic World." Nothing has been left undone that foresight could suggest to make the present a tour a culminating one in skill and success, magnificence and enchantment by Herrmann.

Kakoyoo is Herrmann's latest trick in the way of mechanical inventions and is said to be a good one.

The Saturday Club.

The Saturday club meets tomorrow afternoon and it will be Goethe day, being devoted to the discussion of "Faust." Mrs. Stanford will be leader and the program is as follows:

Quotations; "The Faust legend"; "the Faust Chronology"; "Character of Margaret"; "Reading from Faust."

Geo. Dunwoody, 208 West Superior street. Best coal, lowest prices, promptest delivery.

Leduc's Female Pill at Max Wirth's.

The Quickest Route to Hurley, Ironwood and Superior.

Is via the South Shore line. Train leaves Duluth, Union depot, at 11:02 a.m. and arrives at Hurley 4:18 p.m., Ironwood 4:26 p.m., Bessemer 4:47 p.m. Wakefield 5:05 p.m.

Dusky Diamond Tar Soap.

Makes the skin soft.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Govt Report.

**Royal Baking Powder**  
ABSOLUTELY PURE

ARE MANY "GREENES."

Amusing Mistakes Occurring Through a Similitude in Names.

There is strong probability of a duel to the death in Duluth between some ten or twelve well known people whose names are somewhat similar, and all on account of a little grocery bill of \$1.68. Among those liable to be involved are Superintendent F. Green and City Treasurer Green. Captain Frank Green, Conductor Frank P. Green, Frank Green and Clerk Frank Green.

The unlucky grocery store bill in question is made out to "F. Green" and first appeared in the paper as "Frank Green," the grocery store keeper, who sat up in front and signed the bridge petition.

Mr. Woodward pleaded for more thoughtfulness and less factional fighting; hoped people would send in to the chamber opinions on the bridge question and proposed that the same should be honorably preserved and fairly treated.

The "Varsity Boys."

A Very Successful Concert at the Lycum Last Evening.

The University boys were welcomed at the Lycum last evening by a fairly large and very enthusiastic audience and if popularly taken, any indication the people present must have been thoroughly satisfied with the banjo and glee club.

Henry Pease said "I am not a bridge man." This meeting showed that the bridge was wanted and the public believed, but the list includes many prominent wealthy business men of the city.

The conductor sent the bill to Superintendent Frank Green, who calmly wrote his second endorsement in red ink like this: "I have audited this d—d bill before; see that it doesn't occur again," and sent it to Ticket Agent Green. "Now if it doesn't turn out to belong to Huber Green, that will pay it and keep the received account a curiosity."

The clerk in desperation sent the bill to Superintendent Frank Green, who calmly wrote his second endorsement in red ink like this: "I have audited this d—d bill before; see that it doesn't occur again," and sent it to Ticket Agent Green. "Now if it doesn't turn out to belong to Huber Green, that will pay it and keep the received account a curiosity."

The "VARSITY BOYS."

A Very Successful Concert at the Lycum Last Evening.

The University boys were welcomed at the Lycum last evening by a fairly large and very enthusiastic audience and if popularly taken, any indication the people present must have been thoroughly satisfied with the banjo and glee club.

Henry Pease said "I am not a bridge man." This meeting showed that the bridge was wanted and the public believed, but the list includes many prominent wealthy business men of the city.

The conductor sent the bill to Superintendent Frank Green, who calmly wrote his second endorsement in red ink like this: "I have audited this d—d bill before; see that it doesn't occur again," and sent it to Ticket Agent Green. "Now if it doesn't turn out to belong to Huber Green, that will pay it and keep the received account a curiosity."

The clerk in desperation sent the bill to Superintendent Frank Green, who calmly wrote his second endorsement in red ink like this: "I have audited this d—d bill before; see that it doesn't occur again," and sent it to Ticket Agent Green. "Now if it doesn't turn out to belong to Huber Green, that will pay it and keep the received account a curiosity."

The "VARSITY BOYS."

A Very Successful Concert at the Lycum Last Evening.

The University boys were welcomed at the Lycum last evening by a fairly large and very enthusiastic audience and if popularly taken, any indication the people present must have been thoroughly satisfied with the banjo and glee club.

Henry Pease said "I am not a bridge man." This meeting showed that the bridge was wanted and the public believed, but the list includes many prominent wealthy business men of the city.

The conductor sent the bill to Superintendent Frank Green, who calmly wrote his second endorsement in red ink like this: "I have audited this d—d bill before; see that it doesn't occur again," and sent it to Ticket Agent Green. "Now if it doesn't turn out to belong to Huber Green, that will pay it and keep the received account a curiosity."

The "VARSITY BOYS."

A Very Successful Concert at the Lycum Last Evening.

The University boys were welcomed at the Lycum last evening by a fairly large and very enthusiastic audience and if popularly taken, any indication the people present must have been thoroughly satisfied with the banjo and glee club.

Henry Pease said "I am not a bridge man." This meeting showed that the bridge was wanted and the public believed, but the list includes many prominent wealthy business men of the city.

The conductor sent the bill to Superintendent Frank Green, who calmly wrote his second endorsement in red ink like this: "I have audited this d—d bill before; see that it doesn't occur again," and sent it to Ticket Agent Green. "Now if it doesn't turn out to belong to Huber Green, that will pay it and keep the received account a curiosity."

The "VARSITY BOYS."

A Very Successful Concert at the Lycum Last Evening.

The University boys were welcomed at the Lycum last evening by a fairly large and very enthusiastic audience and if popularly taken, any indication the people present must have been thoroughly satisfied with the banjo and glee club.

Henry Pease said "I am not a bridge man." This meeting showed that the bridge was wanted and the public believed, but the list includes many prominent wealthy business men of the city.

The conductor sent the bill to Superintendent Frank Green, who calmly wrote his second endorsement in red ink like this: "I have audited this d—d bill before; see that it doesn't occur again," and sent it to Ticket Agent Green. "Now if it doesn't turn out to belong to Huber Green, that will pay it and keep the received account a curiosity."

The "VARSITY BOYS."

A Very Successful Concert at the Lycum Last Evening.

The University boys were welcomed at the Lycum last evening by a fairly large and very enthusiastic audience and if popularly taken, any indication the people present must have been thoroughly satisfied with the banjo and glee club.

Henry Pease said "I am not a bridge man." This meeting showed that the bridge was wanted and the public believed, but the list includes many prominent wealthy business men of the city.

The conductor sent the bill to Superintendent Frank Green, who calmly wrote his second endorsement in red ink like this: "I have audited this d—d bill before; see that it doesn't occur again," and sent it to Ticket Agent Green. "Now if it doesn't turn out to belong to Huber Green, that will pay it and keep the received account a curiosity."

The "VARSITY BOYS."

A Very Successful Concert at the Lycum Last Evening.

The University boys were welcomed at the Lycum last evening by a fairly large and very enthusiastic audience and if popularly taken, any indication the people present must have been thoroughly satisfied with the banjo and glee club.

Henry Pease said "I am not a bridge man." This meeting showed that the bridge was wanted and the public believed, but the list includes many prominent wealthy business men of the city.

The conductor sent the bill to Superintendent Frank Green, who calmly wrote his second endorsement in red ink like this: "I have audited this d—d bill before; see that it doesn't occur again," and sent it to Ticket Agent Green. "Now if it doesn't turn out to belong to Huber Green, that will pay it and keep the received account a curiosity."

**Removed!**

Pioneer Fuel Co.  
To 416 W. Superior St.  
Chamber of Commerce  
Building.  
Telephone 161.

Temporary Headquarters.



Children's Department.

**For  
Tomorrow  
Only!**

500 ALL WOOL double-breasted two-piece Suits, all sizes, from five to fifteen years, in an endless variety of patterns, and worth from \$6.00 to \$8.00.

Your Choice **\$5.00**

All Boys' and Children's Overcoats at net cost.

**M. S. BURROWS & CO.**

## PERSONAL.

General Agent Vance left for St. Paul today.

Miss Louise Miller, of Saginaw, Mich., is in the city.

E. T. Evans, of Buffalo, N. Y., is at the Spalding.

B. F. and G. B. Sweet, of Fond du Lac, Wis., are in the city.

James Lawson and wife, of Milwaukee, are at the Spalding.

James L. Owen goes to St. Paul to night to remain over Sunday.

G. W. Wallace came down from the Minnesota mines last evening.

W. A. Montague left yesterday for a ten days' trip to New York and Boston.

H. F. Williamson, Jr., of Williamson &amp; Mendenhall, leaves Sunday for New York.

F. R. Webber and wife left today for a short trip to Southern Florida and Cuba.

Mrs. J. Deslauriers, Minneapolis, is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. J. Sprague, at Lester Park.

Mrs. Franklin leaves for Florida next Monday with the intention of remaining several months.

Thorild Johnson, of 1106 West Fifth street, has been sick with heart trouble but is recovering.

Alderman N. F. Hugo was able to be out of bed and walk about since he was taken ill four weeks ago.

City Engineer Reed has been confined to his home for a couple of days with what seems to be another touch or relapse of the typhoid fever.

THE LAST RECITAL.

Last Night's Closed the Series and Was One of the Best.

Musical and financial success were the features that pleased all parties interested in the last of the series of organ recitals at the new Methodist Episcopal church which closed last evening. The church choir opened the program and gave a solo by Miss Anna Matheson. Mock by her rendition of "Ave Maria" struck a popular chord, and an encore, The Arion quartet received its share of the laurels and J. Warren Andrews with his work on the great organ was greatly appreciated. The Terrian showed herself an artist of some merit, for her vocal work and Sidney Brown by his accompaniments added much to the pleasure derived from the program.

## TO PROTECT MOTOREERS.

Trades and Labor Assembly Wants a Bill Passed by the Legislature.

The Trades and Labor met last evening, it being the regular bi-weekly session. The assembly had been advised of a bill to be introduced in the legislature making it obligatory on street car companies to afford proper protection to their passengers in the winter by giving them shelter to shield them from the wind. A resolution will be drawn up and forwarded to St. Louis county's legislators urging them to favor the passage of such a bill. A petition will also be forwarded.

The Woodland cars will leave the Spalding house for the reception at Hardy hall Saturday evening as follows: Two cars at 7:30 p.m., three cars at 8 p.m.

**THE DISTRICT COURT.**

A Number of Individuals Against Whom Incidents Have Been Found Were Arraigned This Morning.

Frederick Brandes Pleaded Guilty to a Charge of Grand Larceny in the Second Degree.

Volanti Tuboli Will Plead Tomorrow—One Engen, the Forger, Not Present—Other Business.

At the opening of the district court this morning, before Judge Ensign in room 1, there was quite a number of spectators present, as it was generally understood that the indicted persons would be arraigned, and the Burns vs. Manilla civil action for damages for assault was to be resumed.

"Frederick Brandes," said Clerk Rohrbach, and a tall, young man rose from the side of his sister and stepped briskly towards the grand jury. He was accompanied by grand juries in the second degree, and John C. Martin, his attorney, entered a plea of guilty.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial. The Burns vs. Manilla civil action for damages for assault was to be resumed.

"Frederick Brandes," said Clerk Rohrbach, and a tall, young man rose from the side of his sister and stepped briskly towards the grand jury. He was accompanied by grand juries in the second degree, and John C. Martin, his attorney, entered a plea of guilty.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun & Cary, and Baldwin & Crasweller waived the trial by jury, and the case was referred to the court for trial.

Volanti Tuboli, a very untidy specimen of a man, was the next one arraigned. His attorneys, Cary, Agatun &amp

# DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

TENTH YEAR.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1893.

FIVE O'CLOCK EDITION.

THREE CENTS

## LONG ON WHEAT

*Minn Hist. Soc.*  
The Chicago Herald Tells a Story  
Issuing of the "Hold Your Wheat"  
Circular.

Asserts It Was the Production of Hugo Matulath, at the Instance of Charles A. Pillsbury.

Pillsbury Was Long on Speculative Wheat at Chicago and Had Four Million Bushels Stored.

Circular Was Concocted to Give the Minneapolis Miller a Chance to Unload It at a Profit.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The Herald this morning prints a three column article dated Minneapolis, charging substance that the "hold your wheat" circular issued in July, 1891, which purported to emanate from the Farmers' Alliance headquarters was in fact the production of Hugo Matulath, who got it up at the instance of Chas. A. Pillsbury. The Herald article asserts that Pillsbury was "long" a big line of wheat on speculative account in Chicago, in addition to which he had 4,000,000 bushels of wheat in storage at Pillsbury-Washburn elevators. The article then continues:

"Along in May Pillsbury suggested that it might be a good idea for Matulath to help him carry some of the old wheat, which was said to prove a good investment. This was appealed to the sheriff German, but later German suggested a scheme to the wily miller who eventually agreed to give it a certain amount of financial backing. This deep-laid plot was nothing less than a bold project to retard the delivery of wheat to the farmers on the new crop, thus enhancing the value of the 4,000,000 bushels of wheat lying in the Pillsbury elevators, by scaring shorts into bidding up prices at which advance Pillsbury would load his speculative holdings and quickly turn cash over to Duluth. In the prints of this cunningly devised deal Matulath was to receive a certain dividend and a stipulated amount of cash for working expenses."

The affair goes on to state that the "hold your wheat" circular was then devised, and that in order to give it a wide circulation Matulath secured a controlling interest in the St. Paul State. The next thing was to get the endorsement of the officers of the Farmers' Alliance. Having secured sufficient funds, the article continues, Matulath, with a copy of the circular in his pocket and the State at St. Paul ready to boom his scheme, went to Washington to see the national officers of the Alliance. There he met with failure and disappointment, but finally secured the approval of H. W. Ayer, private secretary of President Polk, of the Alliance, and manager of the Alliance press bureau of Washington. Ayer gave a letter which he was to use in the acceptance of the circulars, as of official character.

At this period the Chicago Herald came very near ruining the whole project. In order to more readily place the importance of the circular before those whose backing was desired, several copies of the circulars were struck off which were carefully guarded by those in the inside. But the Herald obtained possession of one, and while Matulath was struggling to sell the country try to get it fixed, it printed the entire circular.

This brought Matulath back to Minneapolis in a rage. The mine had been sprung prematurely and it was necessary to rush the scheme to immediate execution. The millers at all the mills throughout the country made efforts to render them ineffective. Prices took a little spurt upward, and as soon as the market began to climb, Pillsbury dumped his holdings in Chicago while Matulath was still in the mines. Several million in all the miller's inventories were taken from the Minneapolis elevators and shipped to Duluth at an advance. While the Pillsbury-Matulath circulars were frantically admonishing the farmers to "hold your wheat, don't sell under \$1.50," Farmer Polk was hurrying his line to market via Chicago and Duluth as fast as he knew how.

But the subsequent repudiation of the circular by President Polk had a quieting effect, and prices reacted so that Farmer Pillsbury was forced to discontinue his scheme. He was compelled to carry his wheat until fall, when he managed to dispose of it on a rising market, due to the bullish manipulations of the traders at Chicago, whom the circular had denounced to the farmers as their worst enemies, a pit phrase of Pillsbury's, which later on was inserted in his anti-option bill.

During the entire time pending the issuance of the circular Matulath plunged heavily in grain speculation. Every day he had a flat bottom on the Minnesota chamber of commerce trying to build wheathead was forced to sell his watch in order to leave town, his quasi-partner refusing at that time to furnish him with more funds. The State, the Alliance paper which had sent out the circular, submitted, and had taken charge of the work of general distribution, was bankrupted.

As his share toward the printing and dissemination of this swindling circular, Charles A. Pillsbury, the friend of the farmer, paid Hugo Matulath \$2000 in cash and perhaps more, but this much is certain. Whether the German made Pillsbury actually believe that the Alliance as an organization had agreed to endorse the circular is not quite clear.

The correspondence of the Herald who saw the above miller's invention, Pillsbury denied all knowledge of the existence of the circular until after it appeared. He confessed that he had helped to distribute some of the circulars, believing they were the official

mouthpiece of the Alliance, and admitted that he contributed funds to help defray the cost of printing, postage and for clerical hire.

The article gives a long and somewhat unsatisfactory interview with Mr. Pillsbury, in which the whole ground is gone over again, and in it Mr. Pillsbury declares that he sold only half a million bushels on the bulge produced by the circular; that even this was forced to do by a partner, who was a bear, and that he himself never got on the spot and would not have sold a bushel under the pressure. The remainder of the article is taken up with an interview with the printers who printed the circular.

### CHARGED WITH CORRUPTION.

#### More Indictments Against Charles De Lesseps and Other Frenchmen.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Ex-Minister Bainut, Senator Belaut, ex-Minister and Deputy Antoine Proust, Deputy Dugue De Lai Faucouer, ex-Deputy Gobron, Charles De Lesseps, M. Marius Fontane, Henry Cotu and M. Blondin were arraigned in the Palais de Justice yesterday on charges of corruption in connection with the Panama bill.

The indictment on which they were arraigned sets forth that a note has been found among the papers of Charles De Lesseps, showing that M. Bainut asked for 1,000,000 francs for introducing the Panama bill in the chambers. M. Bainut, who is accused of bribing Bainut and also of having induced M. Arton and the late Baron Reichard to corrupt senators and deputies.

M. Blondin is charged with being a party to the corruption of Bainut, Arton, who is not under arrest, is included in the indictment on the charge of corrupting the senators and Deputy Sans-Les.

M. Proust is charged like Bainut, with having received money to influence his action as a public official.

The Figaro expresses the belief that the trial will take place in the assize court of the Seine in the early part of March.

### SILVER FIND IN INDIANA.

#### An Immense Vein of Silver and Zinc Ore Has Been Discovered.

BRAZIL, Ind., Feb. 11.—For the past month experts of Chicago and Cincinnati have been in the country looking over some hilly land south of this city, which some time ago was viewed by men who claimed to find small quantities of silver ore.

The affair, however, was abandoned until recently, when the present experts began digging in the soil in search of precious metal. They were also about to give up the search, when they were surprised to find a vein of silver and zinc ore yesterday morning.

They claim the indications are favorable for an almost inexhaustible product of rich ore as is found in Colorado.

The mine is greatly increased since the affair, and the owners, who own the land where the mine was found, has been offered a big price for his ground by the prospectors. A portion of the ore has already been sent to Chicago for examination.

### TREASURY AGENT WITHDRAWN.

#### The First Serious Blow Aimed at the Canadian Pacific Road.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 11.—The United States treasury agent at Smith Falls, Ontario, was withdrawn yesterday and ordered to report to Washington. This is the first serious blow aimed at the privileges enjoyed by the Canadian Pacific railway. Hitherto the treasury agent broke sealed cars in transit across Canada from one point in the United States to another point in the United States and transferred goods to him.

For instance cars reaching Smith's Falls from Boston were opened and goods destined for Chicago or Minneapolis were transshipped to other cars via the Canadian Pacific main line, or via Sault Ste. Marie.

### CLAIMS SHE IS INNOCENT.

#### The Wife of the Minneapolis Man Under Arrest in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 11.—Mrs. Robt. Knox, the wife of the Minneapolis man who was arrested here several months ago upon the charge of obtaining \$1000 worth of jewelry from a jeweler of this city by means of a forged check, has been removed from Belém prison, where both of the accused have been in solitary confinement, American hospital in order that she may receive treatment for a serious attack of sickness.

Mrs. Knox protests that she is innocent of the crime of which she and her husband are jointly charged.

### THE NEGRO DISAPPEARED.

#### That Was the Report of a Lynching Party in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 11.—Mrs. White, residing at Forrest Hill, twenty miles from this city, was assaulted by a negro Thursday afternoon. She was at a spring gushing out of the ground when she was attacked by the negro, who at the point of a pistol accomplished his purpose.

A searching party got on the negro's trail and captured him yesterday afternoon. He was identified as his victim and was then taken to the woods by his captors. They returned last night and said the negro "had disappeared."

### Playwright De Mille Dead.

#### New York, Feb. 11.—H. C. De Mille, the well-known playwright, died in New York yesterday. He was 62 years old.

De Mille had been ill for some time.

He was a member of the famous "Lord Chumley" "The Lost Paradise" and other successful plays of recent production.

### World's Fair Exhibits.

#### VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 11.—M. P.

Morris, Chilean consul here, has re-

ceived word that the Chilean warship Imperial leaves Valparaiso directly for San Francisco with exhibits for the World's fair. She will come to Van-

couver after discharging her exhibits at San Francisco.

Everybody knows that Indigo Blue Calico is worth 5c per yard and that the best goods cannot be bought for less than 6c nevertheless we will let out 50 pieces at

4c Per Yard.

6c Per Yard.

6c During this Sale.

Ask to see our Japonettes.

Ask to see our Satinets in Scotch Plaids and Fancy Printed Work.

Ask to see our new Lace Zephyrs.

Beautiful new Wash Goods just in.

# THE NEW GLASS BLOCK STORE

## (PANTON & WATSON'S)

### FIRST GRAND INTRODUCTION SALE!

## Mammoth Bargains for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

Everybody Invited to Visit Our Grand Bargain Emporium.

We have just finished our annual inventory and, as usual, we will celebrate our success for the past year by giving our thousands of patrons astonishing Bargains for the next three days. From February 1st, 1893, until January 31st, 1894, we are determined to do a business of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, which will make us the second largest consumers of merchandise in Minnesota. This enormous business can only be done by keeping ourselves before the public all the time, and by giving them goods of undisputed merits and at prices that will be without comparison.

FURTHERMORE, From this date we will ignore all would-be imitators and competitors. Our business will be conducted on principles that cannot help making all other merchants respect us as the leaders in our respective lines. But at the same time we will give such values in all departments that will make them envious of our PURCHASING POWERS.

Here are our Bargains for MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY; they ought to bring FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE into our magnificent store each day.

## Take Advantage of This Golden Opportunity!

### SILKS.

In our Silk department we have already received many new choice things for early spring wear.

#### And For Those Three Days

we will offer two numbers of Silks that cannot help creating a sensation among the ladies.

29c Plain China Silks 29c

40 pieces plain China Silks; 40 colors to select from. We bought them to retail at 50c, but to introduce you to our new store we make them

29c Per Yard.

50c Printed China Silks. 50c

100 pieces printed China Silks. Those goods have never before been shown for less than \$1.00 per yard. We placed ours on sale before the regular price.

They are confined style and no two pieces alike. We say they are dirt cheap at 75c, but for this sale all we ask is

50 Cents.

### Dress Goods.

For three days only our price will be

50c. For your choice of 20 pieces all wool storm Serge. The goods are just in and will not be shown for less than 75c. For this introduction sale we make them

50c Per Yard.

### Wash Goods.

#### 2 Bargains That Are Bargains 2

Gingham Almost Given Away.

100 pieces Apron Check Ginghams will be thrown on our counters Monday morning and will be sold while they last at 4c per yard. Colors warranted first A 1 quality and only

4c Per Yard.

6c Per Yard.

6c During this Sale.

Ask to see our Japonettes.

Ask to see our Satinets in Scotch Plaids and Fancy Printed Work.

Ask to see our new Lace Zephyrs.

Beautiful new Wash Goods just in.

### Linen Dep't.

450 dozen Bath Towels, size 23x50, some houses would consider them great value at 25c. Our introduction price for Three Days.

12½c Each.

### NAPKINS.

150 dozen Full Bleached 5x8 Napkins. Our regular price was \$1.25, but for these Three Days we make them

95c Per Dozen.

### D'OIILIES.

One lot of Silk and Linen Doyleys, square and round, white and colors, worth 15c and 20c each; all gc at

10c Each.

### Outing Flannels.

2 cases more of those wide Outing Flannels, worth 10c per yard. We want the people to see our new store. Sale price

5c Per Yard.

### Stationery Dep't

All our 18c Writing Tablets go at

10 Cents.

### ARTISTIC PAPETERIE.

1000 Boxes Artistic Papeterie, never sold by us less than 25c per box. For this sale just HALF PRICE.

12½ Cents.

### Ice Wool.

750 boxes Black and White Ice Wool, you know the price has been 25c per box. We give Bargains. Sale price

15c Per Pair.

### Child's Waists.

500 pairs Children's Featherbone

Waists in white and drab. They go at

25c, WORTH 50c.

### INTRODUCING OUR

### New Clock Dep't.

## THE COLUMBIAN FETE

This is the One Particular Event Which All Society is Astrar Over at Present.

The Lyceum Will Present a Brilliant Scene Tuesday Night—A Fine Concert to Be Given.

Flowers, Valentines and Bon Bons to Be Sold in Booths—A Week's Society Gossip.

Much of the time of the ladies who entertain has been spent this week in making preparations for the Columbian tea to be given at the Lyceum on Tuesday evening. This entertainment is projected by the St. Louis County Women's World's Fair auxiliary and it is for the purpose of raising funds for placing a handsome stained glass window in the Minnesota building. They ask from everyone a liberal patronage and feel that they have a right to ask it because of their earnest efforts to represent this city and county at the great fair and they feel also that they are presenting a program which can be sure of entertainment for everyone. Their program combines many attractions and opens with an unusually meritorious concert for the following will show:

**PIANO QUARTET**—In Old Master—Trotter & W. M. Marston, E. C. Jones, J. W. C. Johnson, Solo—“Gretchen at Spinning Wheel,” Schubert  
Duet—“I'm a Little Teapot” May McLean  
Mrs. William Barton Chapin, Miss Alice Munger  
Harp Solo—Miss Helen Mackay.  
Solo—Miss Jessie Hunter.  
Spanish Fandango—Stringed Orchestra, part II.  
**ARIOSO QUARTET**—Samuel Maynard, Shirky Jones, Johnson, Solo—“Alas That Charming Girl,” Marianne Edith Gwendoline Hook, with harp and orchestra.  
Piano Solo—Miss Helen Mackay.  
Solo—Mrs. Emil Olund.

This will be followed by a promenade concert in which Horne's orchestra will play its choicest selections, and during which the booths will be thrown open and a bewildering collection of beautiful and artistic articles will be shown. An loan booth will be under the management of Miss Ida J. Moore, with the Indian relics in charge of Miss Judd. The revolutionary relics will be looked after by Mrs. A. M. Miller, Mrs. E. G. Chapman.

The flower booth, which is always popular will be made, in this case even more so under the direction of Mrs. C. A. Towne and Mrs. L. Mendenhall, assisted by a score of young ladies. Mrs. A. M. Brisbine will be in charge of the sweets, the candy table and will also have an able corps of charming young ladies as assistants.

The valentine booth will be in charge of Mrs. E. M. Bangs, and this booth will be more than ordinarily popular, probably exceeding all others, and will be kept for years, will be found here.

The time-worn lace paper valentine has been outgrown, and in these Columbian days new discoveries have been made as to what a valentine should be. In these discoveries Cupid is, of course, the explorer and he is not to be blamed for his devious, unknown ways he may lead the El Dorado he seeks.

Mrs. Bangs will have as her assistants Mrs. D. H. Smith, a bevy of bright and well-known young ladies, as follows: Misses Markell, Woodbridge, Peyton, Barber, Phillips, Munier, Prescott, Little, Simonds, and Graf.

Thirsty souls will find their way to the punch bowl and will be literally served (according to their means) by Mrs. G. V. I. Brown.

Delightful possibilities are suggested by the thought of the good music and the large stage, and no matter what expectations are indulged, they will be more than filled, since several surprises are planned for all.

A grand tableau in which a large number of scenes will be presented will be arranged by Mrs. Thomas Dowse and will be one of the very brilliant features of the evening's entertainment.

Many superior people will attend and to accommodate them the last short line train will be held until 11:30 p.m.

**Social Mention.**

The Irish-American society had a ball at West Duluth Thursday evening.

Mrs. C. F. Lamb, of West Duluth, entertained the C. P. Whist club this week.

Mrs. J. D. Ensign entertained the University boys with a reception Thursday afternoon.

The marriage is announced of Miss Augusta Ohrstrom and F. C. Renard at Onida, Feb. 2.

Bishop Barker will receive a farewell reception at the hands of the Duluth club Monday.

Mrs. Parke, at West Duluth, entertained a number of Methodist ladies yesterday afternoon.

There was a pleasant Assembly hop at the Spalding Wednesday night. It was the last of that series.

Mrs. J. O. Hancock, of West Duluth, gave a card party to a number of lady friends Tuesday afternoon.

The High school concert on Friday evening was looked upon as a social affair and was very enjoyable.

Today's meeting of the Saturday club was led by Mrs. E. Parker, and was a general discussion on “Feminism.”

Mr. R. S. Powell entertained the East End Cinch club Wednesday evening, at her residence, 225 Fifth avenue east.

The policeman's annual ball at the Spalding Monday evening was the “biggest” thing in point of numbers of the week.

The wedding of Mr. E. Ralph to Miss M. E. Aspinwall took place at 530 West Fourth Street Wednesday where they will reside.

The Cliff Dwellers had a most enjoyable hop at Temple Hall Wednesday evening. A large number of people were there.

The marriage of Mr. L. N. Wood to Miss Bertha Thompson was celebrated by Rt. Rev. Wm. Barker Wednesday

evening last at the Thompson residence 1508 Bench street.

Mrs. William Gorrie and Miss Margaret L. Buchanan were married by Bishop Barker at 213 Fifth avenue west on Wednesday. They went South for a wedding tour.

Mrs. W. J. Suffel, Mrs. Fred Reynolds soon joined John Wednesday at the residence of Mrs. Reynolds. About fifty were present. It was a “green and gold” affair and very pleasant.

A party of young people drove over to St. Paul Thursday evening and called on Mr. and Mrs. J. Thoron, returning after a couple of hours of dancing and social pleasure. Those in the party were: Messrs. J. J. McAuliffe, J. Engels, D. H. Costello, Dr. McAuliffe and Bert Costello and Misses Costello, Poirier, Judd, Henry, Farrell, Murray and Huot.

**Social Personal.**

Mrs. A. Perkins, of St. Paul, has been visiting here during the week.

Mrs. E. Cummings, of Denver, was in the city Monday.

Mrs. Luther Mendenhall has gone to Philadelphia.

Mrs. W. P. Brown is making a call on her parents who live in Stillwater.

Mrs. H. W. Chandlee and son are visiting in L'Anse, Mich.

Mrs. V. T. Hutchinson, who has been the guest of Mrs. L. T. Murdoch, has just returned from Butte, Mont.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Haggess, of West Duluth, are sojourning in Chicago.

Mrs. B. Silberstein and son are enjoying themselves in Asheville, N. C.

Miss Mary Gardner is recovering from her illness.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Condon are enjoying an Easter trip.

Mrs. A. Miles and daughter have started for the Pacific coast. They will stay for a week or so in Salt Lake City.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Williamson and daughter have gone East for a six weeks' stay. They will witness the inauguration at Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen McDonnell, of West Duluth, have gone on a visit to Wisconsin relatives.

Mrs. C. Murphy, of West Duluth, is entertaining her sister, Miss E. Ponnell, of St. Paul.

Mrs. A. C. Weiss is visiting friends in Superior.

Superintendent and Mrs. Francis are taking a Pacific coast trip. Mrs. Greene has but lately returned from the East.

Mrs. George Atkins is enjoying a call from her sister Miss Grace Wright.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dowse have gone to New Orleans to take in the carnival season.

Misses Mrs. P. S. Anneke are visiting in Milwaukee among a host of friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hammel, of Appleton, Wis., are here on a week's visit to their son Mr. Louis Hammel, of 1423 East Third street.

Mr. and Mrs. James Casey, of Pittsburg, were the guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. John Sullivan, 9 West Second street.

R. L. Dunlay has arrived and his wife will be here in a day or two, thus completing the wedding journey they started out upon about two years. President Minot, of the Eastern railway, was killed in the same railway accident which delayed Mrs. Ida J. Moore, with the Indian relics in charge of Miss Judd. The revolutionary relics will be looked after by Mrs. A. M. Miller, Mrs. E. G. Chapman.

The flower booth, which is always popular will be made, in this case even more so under the direction of Mrs. C. A. Towne and Mrs. L. Mendenhall, assisted by a score of young ladies. Mrs. A. M. Brisbine will be in charge of the sweets, the candy table and will also have an able corps of charming young ladies as assistants.

The valentine booth will be in charge of Mrs. E. M. Bangs, and this booth will be more than ordinarily popular, probably exceeding all others, and will be kept for years, will be found here.

The time-worn lace paper valentine has been outgrown, and in these Columbian days new discoveries have been made as to what a valentine should be. In these discoveries Cupid is, of course, the explorer and he is not to be blamed for his devious, unknown ways he may lead the El Dorado he seeks.

Mrs. Bangs will have as her assistants Mrs. D. H. Smith, a bevy of bright and well-known young ladies, as follows: Misses Markell, Woodbridge, Peyton, Barber, Phillips, Munier, Prescott, Little, Simonds, and Graf.

Thirsty souls will find their way to the punch bowl and will be literally served (according to their means) by Mrs. G. V. I. Brown.

Delightful possibilities are suggested by the thought of the good music and the large stage, and no matter what expectations are indulged, they will be more than filled, since several surprises are planned for all.

A grand tableau in which a large number of scenes will be presented will be arranged by Mrs. Thomas Dowse and will be one of the very brilliant features of the evening's entertainment.

Many superior people will attend and to accommodate them the last short line train will be held until 11:30 p.m.

**Social Mention.**

The Irish-American society had a ball at West Duluth Thursday evening.

Mrs. C. F. Lamb, of West Duluth, entertained the C. P. Whist club this week.

Mrs. J. D. Ensign entertained the University boys with a reception Thursday afternoon.

The marriage is announced of Miss Augusta Ohrstrom and F. C. Renard at Onida, Feb. 2.

Bishop Barker will receive a farewell reception at the hands of the Duluth club Monday.

Mrs. Parke, at West Duluth, entertained a number of Methodist ladies yesterday afternoon.

There was a pleasant Assembly hop at the Spalding Wednesday night. It was the last of that series.

Mrs. J. O. Hancock, of West Duluth, gave a card party to a number of lady friends Tuesday afternoon.

The High school concert on Friday evening was looked upon as a social affair and was very enjoyable.

Today's meeting of the Saturday club was led by Mrs. E. Parker, and was a general discussion on “Feminism.”

Mr. R. S. Powell entertained the East End Cinch club Wednesday evening, at her residence, 225 Fifth avenue east.

The policeman's annual ball at the Spalding Monday evening was the “biggest” thing in point of numbers of the week.

The wedding of Mr. E. Ralph to Miss M. E. Aspinwall took place at 530 West Fourth Street Wednesday where they will reside.

The Cliff Dwellers had a most enjoyable hop at Temple Hall Wednesday evening. A large number of people were there.

The marriage of Mr. L. N. Wood to Miss Bertha Thompson was celebrated by Rt. Rev. Wm. Barker Wednesday

## THE DULUTH EVENING HERALD: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1893.

Everyone can now see the play—

“Plateau Seats” solve the problem—



One does not need an elevated or even a front seat to discover the advantages to be gained in using

### Kirk's White Russian Soap

A Pure Laundry Soap. Made from carefully selected Tallow and Cacoanut Oil. Washes the most delicate fabrics without injury, purifies and thoroughly cleanses; a household luxury.

To remove Grease Paint, Cosmetics, etc. and keep the skin open and healthy, use only Kirk's Dusky Diamond Tar Soap.

#### FIRST SKIP ON THE MESABA.

The Canton People Began Hoisting Ore in a Skip on Wednesday.

The new hoisting plant at the Canton mine is all in place and ready for operation. Probably the first skip to be put on the Mesaba—at least the first at this end of the range—began hoisting ore Wednesday at 7:30 a.m. and arrives here at noon, fifteen minutes earlier than formerly. Returning it leaves Duluth at 3:30 p.m. and arrives at McKinley at 12:30 p.m. Returning it leaves McKinley at 3:30 p.m., arriving here at 8:30 a.m. The Lester Park ore leaves Lester Park at 7:15, arriving here at 8:30 a.m. The iron ore from Duluth at 3:30, arriving here at 8:30 a.m. There are no Sunday trains.

**THE CITY BAND.**

Complete Instrumentation of the Organization for the Coming Season.

The Duluth City Band has organized perfectly and now has twenty-five active members and their instrumentation is arranged for that number. The work of reorganization has been going on ever since the shutting down of the Pavilion and the different members are all very proficient. Prof. Meter gives the following as the instrumentation: Conductor, flute piccolo, Eb-flat clarinet, four B-flat clarinets, bassoon, Eb-flat cornet, three Eb-flat cornets, Eb-flat trumpet, three Eb-flat altos, two trombones, baritone, Eb-flat bass, B-flat bass, snare drum and bass drum.

If you are not satisfied with your laundry telephone 447 and have Lutes' laundry dry.

Joseph V. Dory of Warsaw, Ill., was treated with rheumatism and tried a number of different remedies, but says none of them seemed to do him any good, but finally he got hold of one that speedily cured him. He was much pleased with the results and let me know similarly afflicted would like to know what the remedy was that cured him. He states for the benefit of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by druggists.

**OFFICES FOR RENT.**

Elegant ground floor offices for rent in the New Herald building, 220 Second street. Ready for occupancy Feb. 1. Inquire at Herald office in Henderson block, Fifth avenue west and Superior street.

Are You Aware That the “Milwaukee” is the best line in every respect to

“Chicago,” “Milwaukee,” “St. Louis,” “Kansas City,” “Dubuque,” “Rock Island,” “Des Moines,” “Madison,” “Frederick,” “Rockford.”

And all points in the East, South, Southwest? If not, apply to any concert ticket agent, or address

ASS'T Gen. Pass., Agt. St. Paul, Minn.

NOTE.—The only line running electric lighted and steam heated vestibuled limited trains.

Cullum, dentist, 703 Palladio-building.

The Quickest Fire to Hurley, Ironwood and Bessemer

Is via the “Copper” line. Train leaves Union depot at 11:30 a.m. and arrives at Hurley 4:15 p.m., Ironwood 4:20 p.m., Bessemer 4:37 p.m., Wakefield 5:05 p.m. Cullum was released on bond.

When the matter came up for trial

Jacobson's wife refused to appear against him and the case was dismissed. Mrs. Jacobson swore out a warrant charging Jacobson with being drunk and disorderly and Justice Olsen fined him \$10 and costs.

Five other Finlanders were arrested, charged with aiding the prisoner to escape. There was considerable excitement over the affair and at one time it appeared that a serious riot was imminent.

Some really bad

E. P. Alexander sold a few days ago a lot on East Superior street to Richard Fritz for \$15,000, and several lots on East First street to Minneapolis parties for \$2,000. He also has a \$6,000 deal pending.

### FIVE YEARS.

#### A LONG PERIOD OF DISTRESS.

The Story Related for the Benefit of Those Who Are Afflicted With Stomach Troubles.

Mr. M. N. McDonald, of 201 Second street, was a sufferer from stomach trouble for five years. During that time he had been treated by a

# Dawkins

Corner First Avenue West and First Street, Duluth.



## KAHN'S BANKRUPT STOCK!

## GREATEST BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS

### EVER SEEN IN DULUTH.

Dress Goods, Linens, Flannels, Bedspreads, Underwear, Stockings, Blankets, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Muslin Underwear, Carpets, Draperies, Prints and Sheeting. The secret of selling big stocks is in offering Big Bargains. CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE. Never were such low prices quoted on Cloaks as we are now making. It will pay you to buy now for next winter.

\$5 Jackets for 50c, \$8 Jackets for \$2.50, \$10 Jackets for \$4.50, \$15 Jackets for \$6.50.

You Receive \$2 Worth of Goods for \$1 in all Departments of the Store.

We Close Every Evening at 6 Except on Saturday, Then at 10.

### SWEPT BY A HEAVY SEA

The Allan Steamer Pomeranian Encountered Weather of Unusual Severity While on the Atlantic Ocean.

She Was Struck By a Heavy Sea That Carried All Before It Like an Avalanche.

A Number of Her Crew and Passengers Were Swept Overboard and Perished in the Waves.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Allan steamer Pomeranian from Glasgow Jan. 27, via Mobile, for New York, has returned to Greenock after losing a number of her crew and passengers in a heavy storm. The Pomeranian was about 1150 miles westward from Glasgow, when she encountered heavy weather of unusual severity. The gales had increased with great suddenness, until a heavy sea unexpectedly swept over the deck, carrying everything before it like an avalanche.

The deck saloon, the chart house, the bridge and the boats were smashed and swept away by the tremendous force of the waves. When the ship passed over the decks were seen floating in the shrieks of perishing sailors and passengers could be heard in the waves that surged about the dismantled steamer.

Captain Alzola had been on the bridge when the avalanche struck; the vessel he was swept from his post and dashed against the bulkheads, where he lay stunned and helpless. The mates, John Cook and John Hamiton, who were on the bridge with the captain, were swept out to sea.

Besides the first and second officers named, two quartermasters staved, four first cabin passengers and one second cabin passenger perished by drowning. James and Lilian Gibson of Dalkie, Jane Caffrey of Londonberry, and John Stewart of Glasgow, were the first cabin passengers lost.

**GUilty AS INDICTED.**

Nold and Bauer, the Two Pittsburg Anarchists, Were Convicted.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—When criminal court was opened this morning the sealed verdict of the jury in the case of Bauer and Nold, the anarchists charged with being accessories of Berkman before the fact in the shooting of H. C. Frick, was read as follows: "We find Carl Nold and Henry Bauer guilty as indicated."

The jury agreed on their verdict at 3:30 o'clock last evening. Court had adjourned and the verdict was sealed. Judges Slagle and Stowe were on the bench this morning, and after the verdict was read by the clerk the jury was

dismayed. The result had no perceptible effect upon the convicted men.

After sentence had been passed upon several prisoners, Nold and Bauer were called before the bar. Col. Moore stepped forward and filed for an arrest on new trial, and moved for a new trial on the ground of errors in receiving evidence and the charge of the judge.

The motion was held over for argument. Nold's bail was not in court and both he and Bauer were remanded to prison. The exact cause of their accessories to a felony, such as was cited in this case, is seven years imprisonment and for conspiracy, of which they are also convicted, two years with a fine.

#### THEY FAVOR IT.

Superior Aldermen Endorse the Transfer-Railway Bridge Scheme.

The Superior aldermen talked "bridge" last evening. The Duluth Transfer Railway company's project was considered and several Duluth men among them J. L. Washburn and C. E. Lovett were present at the meeting. Day K. Smith, president of the company, submitted a communication presenting the necessity which exists for having a bridge from Grassy Point to Superior. He said:

"We contemplate building a terminal belt line and switching road that shall accommodate and connect with not only all the different railroads and industries now in existence, but also with those that may hereafter be built or located here. We will afford equal facilities to all concerned—railroads and shippers—upon a perfectly fair, reasonable and impartial basis, treating all alike. We desire to have the bridge erected at a common interest at the head of the lake than any other thing that can be done. We are ready and expect to begin work as soon as the weather will permit in the spring, and in fact will begin in the fall of the present year, and the work will be completed in time unless we secure our bridge across from Grassy Point; we shall be obliged to reach your city by the way of New Duluth and the bridge will therefore be built not only to meet greatest convenience but also to pay back one year. The full development of your industries require it, and we therefore respectfully ask your approval and sanction of the bridge bill."

Captain Alzola had been on the bridge when the avalanche struck; the vessel he was swept from his post and dashed against the bulkheads, where he lay stunned and helpless. The mates, John Cook and John Hamiton, who were on the bridge with the captain, were swept out to sea.

Besides the first and second officers named, two quartermasters staved, four first cabin passengers and one second cabin passenger perished by drowning. James and Lilian Gibson of Dalkie, Jane Caffrey of Londonberry, and John Stewart of Glasgow, were the first cabin passengers lost.

**GUilty AS INDICTED.**

Nold and Bauer, the Two Pittsburg Anarchists, Were Convicted.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—When criminal court was opened this morning the sealed

verdict of the jury in the case of Bauer and Nold, the anarchists charged with being accessories of Berkman before the fact in the shooting of H. C. Frick, was read as follows: "We find Carl Nold and Henry Bauer guilty as indicated."

The jury agreed on their verdict at 3:30 o'clock last evening. Court had adjourned and the verdict was sealed. Judges Slagle and Stowe were on the bench this morning, and after the verdict was read by the clerk the jury was

**DO YOU COUGH  
DON'T DELAY  
TAKE KEMP'S  
BALSAM  
THE BEST COUGH CURE**

It is good for Coughs, Sore Throats, Tonsils, Fevers, &c., Wheezing Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma, certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the effects after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

#### DULUTH CHURCHES.

NOTICES of religious services will hereafter be found in this column. Pastor will kindly follow up his notices and let me know when they will be received in the business office not later than Friday afternoon.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER FIRST and Second, and Third avenues east.

Rev. Patman Cady, of West Superior, will preach every Sunday and evening. Sabbath school at 10 o'clock. Juniper Endeavor society at 4 p.m.; Sunday Endeavor society at 6:30 p.m. All welcome.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH—G. H. MACLELLAN, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Young people's meeting, 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock. Morning service at 10:30 a.m. Evening service at 7:30 p.m. Chinese.

In the evening the Rev. G. H. MacLellan will speak on "The Christian Study of the Chinese."

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Barker, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock. Chinese.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH—Rev. C. E. Lovett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock. Chinese.

UNITARIAN CHURCH, CORNER SECOND street and First avenue east. F. G. Southwick, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock. Music by the Arion quartet.

ST. JOHN'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN, CORNER of Third street and Lake avenue—Rev. H. L. Morrison, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock. Morning subject, "The Model Congregation," etc.

WELSH CHURCH—Rev. J. D. Williams, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock. Chinese.

BECOMING TRUE SPIRITUAL WORSHIPPERS OF GOD.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CORNER of Second and First avenues west.

Rev. C. H. Stockwell, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH—Rev. C. E. Lovett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Barker, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH—Rev. C. E. Lovett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Barker, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH—Rev. C. E. Lovett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Barker, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH—Rev. C. E. Lovett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Barker, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH—Rev. C. E. Lovett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Barker, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH—Rev. C. E. Lovett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Barker, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH—Rev. C. E. Lovett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Barker, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH—Rev. C. E. Lovett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Barker, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH—Rev. C. E. Lovett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Barker, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH—Rev. C. E. Lovett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Barker, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH—Rev. C. E. Lovett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Barker, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH—Rev. C. E. Lovett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Barker, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH—Rev. C. E. Lovett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Barker, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH—Rev. C. E. Lovett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Barker, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH—Rev. C. E. Lovett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Barker, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH—Rev. C. E. Lovett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Barker, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH—Rev. C. E. Lovett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Barker, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH—Rev. C. E. Lovett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Barker, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH—Rev. C. E. Lovett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Barker, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH—Rev. C. E. Lovett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Barker, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH—Rev. C. E. Lovett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Barker, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH—Rev. C. E. Lovett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Barker, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH—Rev. C. E. Lovett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Barker, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH—Rev. C. E. Lovett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Barker, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH—Rev. C. E. Lovett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Barker, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 12 o'clock.

**EVENING HERALD.**

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF DULUTH  
PUBLISHED BY THE  
DULUTH PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

Business and editorial rooms in Headen block, corner Superior street and Fifth avenue west. Entrance opposite Spalding. Telephone 24.

Eastern Office—100 World Building, New York. A. E. Story, Manager.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**

Daily, per month.....	\$7.00
Daily, per three months.....	1.80
Daily, per month.....	.60
Weekly, per year.....	1.50

**LARGEST CIRCULATION IN DULUTH.**

Entered at the postoffice at Duluth, Minn., as second-class mail matter.

**The Weather.**

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT, MINN., Feb. 11.—General fair weather prevails in all sections this morning, with snow showers at scattered places. The temperature has risen about one degree since yesterday, and is now eastern, southern and lake region states. The coldest cities is Battleford, N.W.T., at below zero.

Heavy rain fell over the South Atlantic states yesterday, and slight snow showers came with it. The temperature has risen about one degree since yesterday, and is now eastern, southern and lake region states. The coldest cities is Battleford, N.W.T., at below zero.

The highest temperature here yesterday was 6°, which fell during the day to 6° below zero.

DULUTH, Feb. 11.—Generally fair, slight change in temperature, warm Sunday, to north winds.

P. H. BROOKS,  
Local Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Forecast till 5 p.m. tomorrow. Fair, except local snow showers, to Sunday evening; variable winds.

Duluth Should Protest.

The dispatches today announce that the treasury department has struck the first blow at the privilege of transhipment of merchandise in bond over the Canadian Pacific road from one United States port to another. By the removal of the special agent who was stationed at Smith's Falls, it is no longer possible to ship goods in bond from Boston or New York to the Northwest via Sault Ste. Marie.

This move is a blow at Duluth and the country tributary to it just as much as it is a blow at the Canadian Pacific railroad. For years Duluth was placed at a great disadvantage during the winter months by the heavy freight rates charged on merchandise from the East, coming by way of Chicago. The construction of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic was prompted by the desire for a direct line between Duluth and the East and consequent freedom from the extortions rates of the Chicago trunk lines. The South shore road has answered its purpose well, and Duluth merchants have derived great benefit from its operation.

This action by the treasury department, following out the near-sighted policy of President Harrison on this subject, deprives Duluth of almost every advantage that was gained by the construction of the South Shore road. The people of Duluth should forward immediately an indignant protest to Washington against the treasury department's order. It has been issued at the direct instigation of the Canadian Pacific and its connections in this country and which desire to again place Duluth and the whole Northwest in their power.

It is an outrageous concession to the demands of the railroad corporations, and it is not to the credit of President Harrison and Secretary Foster that they have yielded. The Duluth chamber of commerce, the jobbers' union and other commercial bodies at the head of Lake Superior should not delay the sending of a strong protest to the president and the secretary of the treasury.

**A Barren Victory.**

The Minneapolis papers are not saying very much about the meeting of the representatives of the Northwestern railroads, which was held in St. Paul on Thursday to adjust grain rates from Dakota points in conformity to the recent decision of the interstate commerce commission. Even since this decision was made public, the Minneapolis papers have been shouting that it was in favor of that city and have been figuring out the extent to which it would allow discrimination to be practiced against Duluth from North Dakota points. They declined to take notice of The Herald's references to the refusal of the commission to reduce the flour rate between Minneapolis and Duluth, which Charles A. Pillsbury declared gave Duluth an advantage of 15 cents on every barrel of flour over Minneapolis, and as the average profit on flour is only 10 cents a barrel, this would mean a clear loss to Minneapolis of 5 cents on every barrel of flour manufactured there.

This feature of the decision was passed by in silence, while columns were devoted to claiming that Minneapolis had won a great victory on certain grain rates. The report that the railroads would not obey the decision on this point threw the Minneapolis papers into hysterics, and the Tribune asserted that railroads, with government land grants, would not dare to disobey. This was a covert threat at the Northern Pacific, and it raised a laugh everywhere but in Minneapolis, where competition with Duluth in all lines of business is no laughing matter.

Well, what do we find now? The representatives of the railroads have met. The traffic manager of the Northern Pacific was present at the gathering, but with this awful threat before his eyes he

appeared quite cool and even disposed to maintain the present rates. The representatives of the other roads were of a similar frame of mind, and the result was an adjournment without the promulgation of the rates which the Minneapolis papers were so sure would be established.

The railroads' excuse for not yielding to the Minneapolis clanor is that the decision is "rather vague," and an official statement in a St. Paul paper says: "The decision of the commission was supposed to be in favor of the Mill City, but the conference held in this city this week by the Duluth and Minneapolis lines has found the wording of the document too obscure to base any action upon, and the meeting adjourned until the 23d. In the meantime Chairman Midgley will go to Washington in the interests of the Western Freight association to get a more fluid interpretation of the decision."

Almost simultaneously with this disappointment to the Minneapolis millers' hopes comes the official announcement from the Great Northern offices that next summer will witness the long projected extension of Mr. Hill's railroad system in a direct line from the Red River valley to Duluth. A line from Crookston to Foyston is now constructed, and the building of the link between Duluth and Foyston will complete the air line from Lake Superior to the Red River Valley and place the Great Northern and Duluth in a position to snap their fingers at this decision of the interstate commerce commission, even if it be officially interpreted according to the Minneapolis idea.

The very most that Minneapolis can now hope for is a differential in rates from certain points this year. Then the Great Northern, with its direct line from Crookston to Duluth, will dictate the rates, and if the expected extension of the Duluth & Winnipeg is made next summer it will be in a position to suggest something about grain rates.

**Lincoln's Birthday.**

Tomorrow will be the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday. The martyr president was born in a year that is conspicuous for having ushered into the world many men who attained worldwide fame. Oliver Wendell Holmes, reading the dispatches announcing the death of Tennyson, said: "Only Gladstone is left of the great men born in the year 1809. Lincoln, Gladstone and Tennyson, who were of the same age, were geniuses as great as the world has ever seen, and each of them will be remembered as long as the English language is spoken or read."

Abraham Lincoln needs no eulogium from the pen of any one at this late date in the republic's history. His memory will ever be kept green in the hearts of the people. Time cannot obscure his fame or diminish the luster that is attached to his name. His position among the greatest of presidents is fixed and unalterable.

**Story of the Figures.**

The Herald called down the Minneapolis Tribune the other day for its persistent attempts to decry Duluth's business, by pointing out that the clearing house reports a week ago showed a big increase for Duluth over the corresponding week last year, while Minneapolis showed a heavy decrease.

The Tribune remained silent, but the Journal of the same city took up the matter and tried to prove in Thursday's issue that Duluth's clearings are constantly declining while those of Minneapolis are increasing. The clearings for the week ended yesterday, however, tell a very different story. Duluth's figures show an increase of 10.4 per cent over last year, while Minneapolis had a decrease of 22.3 per cent. Is Minneapolis drooping?

The Chicago Herald is after Charlie Pillsbury again, and now charges him with procuring the issuance of the famous "hold your wheat" circular for the purpose of unloading a heavy quantity of wheat he was carrying, the Minneapolis miller being on speculative accounts at Chicago and having several million bushels stored at Minadopolis. The story is very plausible, and, if true, shows that Mr. Pillsbury's scheme was a clever one and was partially successful.

The press of Paris, with one or two insignificant exceptions, is clamoring for a pardon for Ferdinand De Lesseps, who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in connection with the Panama canal frauds. It is considered an outrage that the creator of the Suez canal should be subject to such disgrace, and the assertion is made that he was selected as a victim only to appease the public conscience. It certainly is a pitiable case.

The senate committee, which has been investigating the Homestead strike and other labor troubles, has presented a report on the rights and duties of employers and employees that is eminently sound in its conclusions. A good summary of the committee's conclusions is given in our telegraphic columns today.

The attempt of the state of Pennsylvania to escheat the property of the Economo society will be watched with great interest. There are few cases on record where a state has made such a move.

Stamford's electric fluid at Max Wirth's drug store.

**THE DULUTH EVENING HERALD: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1893.****STATED BY THE MERRITTS.****The Attempt Made to Wreck the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Road.**

The answer was filed at St. Paul yesterday in the suit brought by William L. Brown, of Chicago, against the Duluth, Missabe & Northern road. The Merritts swear the answer, and say in substance, that they, the Chicago Steel company, headed by the Illinois Steel company, to wreck the railroad and with it the Mesabi mines, because they are competitors of the Duluth & Iron Range road and the Elkhorn and Chandler mines, owned and operated by the Illinois people, and that Brown is their agent for the wreck work.

The Merritts declare under oath that C. W. Wetmore had agreed to furnish the Duluth, Missabe & Northern road, at a price to be agreed upon, to complete the Duluth, Missabe & Northern road, and that his name was learned by certain persons connected with the Duluth & Iron Range railroad, they combined to get control of enough of the stock of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern road to control its affairs and to repudiate the contract with Wetmore.

It is charged that K. D. Chase, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, his company deserted his company,

**AN HONORED NAME.****Some Surprising Statements by the Bearer.****A Well-Known Man Whose Son is a Brilliant College Professor.****Says Just the Right Thing and at Just the Right Time.**

A name honored wherever spoken. Such is the high reputation of the Hon. Walter S. Lovejoy, of Templeville, Mass., who has lately been brought so prominently before our people.

Mr. Lovejoy is of an illustrious family.

Indeed, the brilliant and scholarly Protagonist of Macon, Ga., university,

is no other than the college professor,

in passing through town, spoke

feelingly of his father's recent serious illness, and became enthusiastic concerning his restoration to health. He stated that it was perfectly wonderful to see the change in his father's health since he took the well-known medicine,

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

And the Hon. Mr. Lovejoy himself was

found overflowing with gratitude toward this great remedy.

"I am indeed grateful to it," said he.

"I suffered from vertigo and heart disease,

had frequent attacks of faintness and

failure of heart action. These attacks

were sometimes so bad that it could be re-

stored to its natural action.

"I was totally incapacitated for either

work or pleasure.

"I was then introduced to Dr. Greene's

Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

Mr. Lovejoy himself was

found overflowing with gratitude toward

this great remedy.

"If I should meet the eye of any one

who is a sufferer from these or any other

nervous disease, I earnestly recom-

mend this wonderful remedy."

We emphatically endorse Mr. Love-

joy's advice. The sick and suffering

should by all means use Dr. Greene's

Nervura blood and nerve remedy, for

if this disease is treatable, this truly

miraculous medical will certainly cure it.

It is indeed the great health and strength

giver. All druggists keep it for you.

"If it should meet the eye of any one

who is a sufferer from these or any other

nervous disease, I earnestly recom-

mend this wonderful remedy."

We emphatically endorse Mr. Love-

joy's advice. The sick and suffering

should by all means use Dr. Greene's

Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

"If it should meet the eye of any one

who is a sufferer from these or any other

nervous disease, I earnestly recom-

mend this wonderful remedy."

We emphatically endorse Mr. Love-

joy's advice. The sick and suffering

should by all means use Dr. Greene's

Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

"If it should meet the eye of any one

who is a sufferer from these or any other

nervous disease, I earnestly recom-

mend this wonderful remedy."

We emphatically endorse Mr. Love-

joy's advice. The sick and suffering

should by all means use Dr. Greene's

Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

"If it should meet the eye of any one

who is a sufferer from these or any other

nervous disease, I earnestly recom-

mend this wonderful remedy."

We emphatically endorse Mr. Love-

joy's advice. The sick and suffering

should by all means use Dr. Greene's

Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

"If it should meet the eye of any one

who is a sufferer from these or any other

nervous disease, I earnestly recom-

mend this wonderful remedy."

We emphatically endorse Mr. Love-

joy's advice. The sick and suffering

should by all means use Dr. Greene's

Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

"If it should meet the eye of any one

who is a sufferer from these or any other

nervous disease, I earnestly recom-

mend this wonderful remedy."

We emphatically endorse Mr. Love-

joy's advice. The sick and suffering

&lt;p

## WAR IS IMMINENT

The Relations Between Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador Are Strained and War Is Not Improbable.

All Three Countries Still Under Martial Law and Dangerous for Strangers to Travel There.

More Outbreaks Are Expected In Colombia Owing to the Arbitrary Acts of the Government.

Chile Has Refused to Consider Immediate Appointment of Arbitrators on the United States' Claims.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—Daniel Sweeney, an American merchant, who returned yesterday on the steamer City of Peking from a six months' trip through Central America, reports that Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador are still under martial law and that it is dangerous for a stranger to travel there, even when provided with a pass issued by the military authorities. Any one caught without a pass and unknown to the officials is thrown into prison.

Mrs. Sweeney says the main cause of the strained relations between these republics is the fact that Nicaragua has established a harbor of refuge for political exiles from Honduras, which Salvador has also done.

It is the poverty of Honduras which prevents it from declaring war on Nicaragua. Salvador is equally angry, but it is poor and also fearful. Guatemala would invade if the moment it engaged in trouble with Nicaragua.

**THE RIOTS IN COLOMBIA.**  
Discontent Spreading Throughout the South American Republic.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The Herald's correspondent at Curacao, W. L. cables his paper that news has been received from Cuaua, in the Colombian province of Pamplona, that a serious outbreak against the government of the sort that occurred in the United States of Colombia may be expected at any time. The riots in Bogota will be followed by trouble in various portions of the department of Cundinamarca, of which Bogota is the capital. The Colombian government protests against the arbitrary acts of the government, and the department may be placed under military law.

An outbreak is daily expected in the state of Santander, near the Venezuelan frontier, where the citizens are better prepared for war than in any other part of the republic, being well armed. In the departments of Bolivar and Caucá, there is also considerable discontent and close observers believe riots will occur in all parts of the republic.

The Herald's cable from Valparaiso says the Chilean minister of foreign affairs has informed United States Minister Egan that the question of the immediate appointment of arbitrators to pass upon the claims which the United States had against Chile would not be considered.

Yellow fever is on the increase at Santos, twenty-six deaths being reported yesterday.

**THE NEW ORLEANS CARNIVAL.**  
Rex Will Arrive on Monday and Will Be Royally Received.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—The city is already filling up with carnival visitors. The season has begun and the balls of Argonauts, Atlantans, and Knights of Momus have already taken place, while the carnival German, of the Pickwick club, took place last night.

On Monday there will be received by the militia and the city authorities. On Monday night, the Knights of Proteus will parade and the display will be the finest in the history of this organization. The balls will follow.

On Tuesday there will be a day parade headed by Rex, and at night the Mystic crews of Comus will furnish another gorgeous spectacle. Over 100 Iowa excursionists arrived today and on Sunday there will be three excursions with fully 1000 people on them.

**KILLED HIS BROTHER.**  
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 11.—A special to the Age Herald from Florence, Ala., says a 5-year-old son of Reuben Waddell, a farmer, living near that place, while alone in a room with his little 3-year-old brother, shot him and accidentally killed him. The only explanation given by the little fellow was, "The gun went off."

**GRESHAM WITHOUT DOUBT.**  
CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—It can be positively stated that Gresham will be secretary of state under Cleveland. Men who are known to have Cleveland's confidence admit this today.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

**Royal Baking Powder**  
ABSOLUTELY PURE

NEW DULUTH HAPPENINGS.  
The Latest Doings in the Lively Young Suburb.

NEW DULUTH, Feb. 11.—Woods & Shields have sold their stock of groceries to Mr. Towner, who is moving it into his own store in the postoffice building.

Herman, Becklinger & Herman are extending their business this year more than ever before. They have sent photographs of their complete stock to California buyers there. They expect to have a traveling salesman in the far West hereafter.

Fred Herman is building a dry kiln in his lumber yard near the mill.

G. Lind, former manager of the Atlas Iron works, was in town Wednesday on business.

Mrs. Ayers has returned from the Mesaba to prepare to remove there where she will have charge of hotel.

A large party was given Friday night by members of the New Dutch band. Dancing was the chief amusement, which lasted until an early hour this morning.

Rehearsals for the district school have been held nearly every night this week. The entertainment will take place Saturday evening at the Congregational church. Miss Hard will come up from Duluth to read at the "Noon Hour."

There was no meeting of the singing school Tuesday, but next week members will sing as usual at the noon hour.

Miss Lizzie Fraser, of Duluth, spent Wednesday in town visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Harmon, of West Superior, were visiting friends in town for days past.

Measles quite prevalent here among the children.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain left Thursday for their new home in West Duluth.

Mr. Beatty, of Chicago, was in town Thursday.

Several carloads of sand from Du Lac have past through here. Duluth, C. A. Peterson is doing the shipping.

**MURDER IN IOWA.**

Pat Ryan Shot the Wrong Girl and May Now be Lynched.

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 11.—Pat Ryan shot and fatally wounded Maggie Brownrowan at the Hahaven hotel this morning. Ryan was employed at the hotel and last night had a quarrel with Jennie Ryan, the second cook, who is his sweetheart.

He tried to shoot her but failed. He was discharged. At 2 a.m. he came into the office and was ejected by the clerk. Later when the clerk was out of the office he secreted himself in the closet of that office room. Miss Brownrowan was the first to come in, and thinking it was Jennie Ryan, he sprang out and shot her near the heart.

After she fell he struck her twice with the revolver and then fled. It is believed he will be lynched.

**MURDER IN SOUTH CAROLINA.**

A Constable Killed by a Well-known Negro Dragoon.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 11.—Another brutal murder was reported yesterday at the phosphate works of Charleston. It occurred at the Magnolia mines, about fifteen miles from the city. Henry Horbick, a well-known negro desperado, shot and killed Robert Hazel, a colored constable who attempted to arrest him after he had been drinking.

He fled for assistance, and the meantime Horbick robbed the man and the revolver, and then, instead of making good his escape, A posse from the mines is after him, but with little hopes of catching him.

**ATTACKED NON-UNION MEN.**

Strikers at Joliet Who Have Become Desperate.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 11.—The strikers of the Consolidated Steel-Wire company who have been out of work since New Year's have become desperate. Their places at the mills were filled by non-union men, who are glad to get employment anywhere, regardless of wages paid. The non-union men hired every day and the mills have got a good feed without the old men.

For several days the strikers have laid the non-union men as they returned from their work. Last night about twenty strikers attacked the non-union men with rocks and several were badly hurt.

**GUILTY OF MURDER.**

MASON CITY, Iowa, Feb. 11.—John Nolan was convicted of the murder of James Hurst and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Wirth's Sarsaparilla is the best blood medicine.

Cullum, dentist, 702 Palatid building.

The Highland electric cars are running regularly from the head of the incline through the pretties tract of land at the head of the lakes.

Cullum, dentist, 702 Palatid building.

A veritable family medicine box—BEECHMAN'S PILLS.

Telephone Lutes laundry to call for your washing.

Guilty of Murder.

MASON CITY, Iowa, Feb. 11.—John Nolan was convicted of the murder of James Hurst and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Wirth's Sarsaparilla is the best blood medicine.

Cullum, dentist, 702 Palatid building.

The Highland electric cars are running regularly from the head of the incline through the pretties tract of land at the head of the lakes.

Cullum, dentist, 702 Palatid building.

A veritable family medicine box—BEECHMAN'S PILLS.

Telephone Lutes laundry to call for your washing.

Gresham Without Doubt.

WACO, Texas, Feb. 11.—It can be positively stated that Gresham will be secretary of state under Cleveland. Men who are known to have Cleveland's confidence admit this today.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

**IRON ORE TAXES.**

Convincing Arguments Made by Duluth Men Against the Bill to Increase the Iron Ore Tax.

Lon Merritt Tells of His Great Struggle to Secure Development of the Mesaba Range.

If This Increased Tax Were Imposed it Would Cause the Ruination of His Hopes.

Statistics Presented by Senator Daugherty and Speeches by Gen. Clapp, Judge Hale and J. G. Williams.

SR. PAUL, Feb. 11.—[Special to The Herald.]—The legislative events of the past week have demonstrated that this legislature is a very efficient body of men as the ordinary legislature goes, when they get their coats off and hustle. Each branch has put through quite a number of bills, although only a few unimportant measures have yet succeeded in getting through both houses. Although the lobby is getting as numerous as it ever has been in times past, it has not yet been a very efficient third house either in the making or prevention of legislation. The most notable bill introduced is the iron ore tax bill, which the legislature of 1885 enacted for the benefit of the Mesaba range.

There is a strong pressure here for agrarian legislation which emanates not only from the farming communities of the state but from the cattle country so as to take in all the race tracks and county fair grounds. The result was that the country members, who knew that the money which makes the state fair a success as well as many of the county fairs was derived from these so-called gambling privileges, sat down on the amended bill.

There is a strong pressure here for agrarian legislation which emanates not only from the farming communities of the state but from the cattle country so as to take in all the race tracks and county fair grounds. The result was that the country members, who knew that the money which makes the state fair a success as well as many of the county fairs was derived from these so-called gambling privileges, sat down on the amended bill.

There is a strong pressure here for agrarian legislation which emanates not only from the farming communities of the state but from the cattle country so as to take in all the race tracks and county fair grounds. The result was that the country members, who knew that the money which makes the state fair a success as well as many of the county fairs was derived from these so-called gambling privileges, sat down on the amended bill.

There is a strong pressure here for agrarian legislation which emanates not only from the farming communities of the state but from the cattle country so as to take in all the race tracks and county fair grounds. The result was that the country members, who knew that the money which makes the state fair a success as well as many of the county fairs was derived from these so-called gambling privileges, sat down on the amended bill.

There is a strong pressure here for agrarian legislation which emanates not only from the farming communities of the state but from the cattle country so as to take in all the race tracks and county fair grounds. The result was that the country members, who knew that the money which makes the state fair a success as well as many of the county fairs was derived from these so-called gambling privileges, sat down on the amended bill.

There is a strong pressure here for agrarian legislation which emanates not only from the farming communities of the state but from the cattle country so as to take in all the race tracks and county fair grounds. The result was that the country members, who knew that the money which makes the state fair a success as well as many of the county fairs was derived from these so-called gambling privileges, sat down on the amended bill.

There is a strong pressure here for agrarian legislation which emanates not only from the farming communities of the state but from the cattle country so as to take in all the race tracks and county fair grounds. The result was that the country members, who knew that the money which makes the state fair a success as well as many of the county fairs was derived from these so-called gambling privileges, sat down on the amended bill.

There is a strong pressure here for agrarian legislation which emanates not only from the farming communities of the state but from the cattle country so as to take in all the race tracks and county fair grounds. The result was that the country members, who knew that the money which makes the state fair a success as well as many of the county fairs was derived from these so-called gambling privileges, sat down on the amended bill.

There is a strong pressure here for agrarian legislation which emanates not only from the farming communities of the state but from the cattle country so as to take in all the race tracks and county fair grounds. The result was that the country members, who knew that the money which makes the state fair a success as well as many of the county fairs was derived from these so-called gambling privileges, sat down on the amended bill.

There is a strong pressure here for agrarian legislation which emanates not only from the farming communities of the state but from the cattle country so as to take in all the race tracks and county fair grounds. The result was that the country members, who knew that the money which makes the state fair a success as well as many of the county fairs was derived from these so-called gambling privileges, sat down on the amended bill.

There is a strong pressure here for agrarian legislation which emanates not only from the farming communities of the state but from the cattle country so as to take in all the race tracks and county fair grounds. The result was that the country members, who knew that the money which makes the state fair a success as well as many of the county fairs was derived from these so-called gambling privileges, sat down on the amended bill.

There is a strong pressure here for agrarian legislation which emanates not only from the farming communities of the state but from the cattle country so as to take in all the race tracks and county fair grounds. The result was that the country members, who knew that the money which makes the state fair a success as well as many of the county fairs was derived from these so-called gambling privileges, sat down on the amended bill.

There is a strong pressure here for agrarian legislation which emanates not only from the farming communities of the state but from the cattle country so as to take in all the race tracks and county fair grounds. The result was that the country members, who knew that the money which makes the state fair a success as well as many of the county fairs was derived from these so-called gambling privileges, sat down on the amended bill.

There is a strong pressure here for agrarian legislation which emanates not only from the farming communities of the state but from the cattle country so as to take in all the race tracks and county fair grounds. The result was that the country members, who knew that the money which makes the state fair a success as well as many of the county fairs was derived from these so-called gambling privileges, sat down on the amended bill.

There is a strong pressure here for agrarian legislation which emanates not only from the farming communities of the state but from the cattle country so as to take in all the race tracks and county fair grounds. The result was that the country members, who knew that the money which makes the state fair a success as well as many of the county fairs was derived from these so-called gambling privileges, sat down on the amended bill.

There is a strong pressure here for agrarian legislation which emanates not only from the farming communities of the state but from the cattle country so as to take in all the race tracks and county fair grounds. The result was that the country members, who knew that the money which makes the state fair a success as well as many of the county fairs was derived from these so-called gambling privileges, sat down on the amended bill.

There is a strong pressure here for agrarian legislation which emanates not only from the farming communities of the state but from the cattle country so as to take in all the race tracks and county fair grounds. The result was that the country members, who knew that the money which makes the state fair a success as well as many of the county fairs was derived from these so-called gambling privileges, sat down on the amended bill.

There is a strong pressure here for agrarian legislation which emanates not only from the farming communities of the state but from the cattle country so as to take in all the race tracks and county fair grounds. The result was that the country members, who knew that the money which makes the state fair a success as well as many of the county fairs was derived from these so-called gambling privileges, sat down on the amended bill.

There is a strong pressure here for agrarian legislation which emanates not only from the farming communities of the state but from the cattle country so as to take in all the race tracks and county fair grounds. The result was that the country members, who knew that the money which makes the state fair a success as well as many of the county fairs was derived from these so-called gambling privileges, sat down on the amended bill.

There is a strong pressure here for agrarian legislation which emanates not only from the farming communities of the state but from the cattle country so as to take in all the race tracks and county fair grounds. The result was that the country members, who knew that the money which makes the state fair a success as well as many of the county fairs was derived from these so-called gambling privileges, sat down on the amended bill.

There is a strong pressure here for agrarian legislation which emanates not only from the farming communities of the state but from the cattle country so as to take in all the race tracks and county fair grounds. The result was that the country members, who knew that the money which makes the state fair a success as well as many of the county fairs was derived from these so-called gambling privileges, sat down on the amended bill.

There is a strong pressure here for agrarian legislation which emanates not only from the farming communities of the state but from the cattle country so as to take in all the race tracks and county fair grounds. The result was that the country members, who knew that the money which makes the state fair a success as well as many of the county fairs was derived from these so-called gambling privileges, sat down on the amended bill.

There is a strong pressure here for agrarian legislation which emanates not only from the farming communities of the state but from the cattle country so as to take in all the race tracks and county fair grounds. The result was that the country members, who knew that the money which makes the state fair a success as well as many of the county fairs was derived from these so-called gambling privileges, sat down on the amended bill.

There is a strong pressure here for agrarian legislation which emanates not only from the farming communities of the state but from the cattle country so as to take in all the race tracks and county fair grounds. The result was that the country members, who knew that the money which makes the state fair a success as well as many of the county fairs was derived from these so-called gambling privileges, sat down on the amended bill.

There is a strong pressure here for agrarian legislation which emanates not only from the farming communities of the state but from the cattle country so as to take in all the race

**Removed!**

**Pioneer Fuel Co.**  
To 416 W. Superior St.  
Chamber of Commerce  
Building.  
Telephone 161.

**Temporary Headquarters.****Children's Department.****For  
Today  
Only!**

500 ALL WOOL double-breasted two-piece Suits, all sizes, from five to fifteen years, in an endless variety of patterns, and worth from \$6.00 to \$8.00.

Your Choice **\$5.00**

All Boys' and Children's Overcoats at net cost.

**M. S. BURROWS & CO.****CITY BRIEFS.**

Cullum, dentist, 702 Palladio.  
Smoke Endian cigar, W. A. Foote & Co.

"Gill's Best" flour—the favorite with all families.

\$1500, \$3000, \$6000, \$1200, \$10,000 to loan at once; lowest rates, T. O. Hall.

Dr. Schiffman extracts teeth without pain.

Boyd's Germicide cures falling hair, Sold by Boyd & Wilbur, Temple Opera.

Rev. George H. Kemp will preach at the Bethel on Sunday evening.

The only defendant was brought suit against Clarence H. Foster et al heirs of Hannah C. Foster, to recover the sum of certain property valued at \$1,000 for which he claims to have received a deed from Thomas Foster.

The stationary engineer of the city will meet this evening in the Hunter block.

The only recipient of a dispensation of justice in the municipal court this morning was Owen Morley, who was committed five days for vagrancy.

The only birth reported to the board of health this morning was that of a son to W. H. and H. M. Carpenter, 432 Piedmont avenue.

Deaths as follows were reported to the board of health this morning: William C. Kalb, aged 21, Loser Park, intestinal tuberculosis; Gjertrud Strate, aged 77, 722 Thirteenth avenue east, pleurisy.

The authorities are looking for Sven Newquist, of West Duluth, who is said to be somewhat deaf of his head.

The building boom in the Union depot at St. Paul yesterday reached a remarkable spectacle about noon. Every through train on every road was marked as being behind time from two and a half to eight hours, with the single exception of the St. Paul & Duluth road, which was on time.

After a stay for a trial of proceedings until Feb. 20 has been issued by Judge Baxter in Phillips & Buell vs. the Union Printing company et al.

Marriage licenses have been issued as follows: Evard Hangan to Carrie Gardner and Annaas Maunu to Annie Davidson.

Benj. F. Howard has sued the St. Paul & Duluth railway company to recover a judgment of \$6000 said to be due as payment for certain lake shore lots.

A transcript of judgment from the municipal court in favor of Louis Brownell and against W. P. Strickland for \$104.77.

C. J. and J. H. Crosby have sued Dorothy and Joseph Linn to compel an accounting as to taxes and a conveyance of certain notes and property. Judge Ensign has issued an injunction ordering the defendants to restrain from any transfer of the interests at stake until the action can be heard.

W. J. Johnston, of St. Paul, leaves tomorrow for the Eastern markets to be absent three weeks. He goes via Ottawa, Ont., and will spend several weeks at the Canadian parliament as he is interested in several measures before that body that await his arrival before further action may be taken.

**DR. PRICE'S  
Cream Baking Powder.**

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder—No Ammonia; No Alum. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Cullum, dentist, 702 Palladio building.

**THE DISTRICT COURT**

The Burns vs. Manillo Case Will Not be Given to the Jury Until Next Monday Morning.

Lizzie Weathers Arraigned for Murder in the First Degree—Similar Indictment Against Elias Johnson.

M. W. Bates Gets a Verdict Against the B. Richards Lumber Company—This Morning's Special Term.

The case of John Burns vs. Carlo Manillo et al, was the particularly interesting one on trial in the district court yesterday, but it did not go to the jury. The attorneys concluded their arguments at 5:45 o'clock and Judge Ensign announced that he would not charge the jury until Monday morning. Burns is suing for damages sustained through an assault. It will be remembered that Manillo paid a fine of \$200 at the November term on account of the assault.

Lizzie Weathers, the Biwabik murderer, was arraigned for murder in the first degree, but she was given a trial date.

J. C. Hollenbeck, of Duluth, was held for trial on a charge of assault, and is to stand trial on the second degree, under arrest.

Before Judge Ensign sat the jury in the B. Richards Lumber company, for assault.

Judge Ensign has set the following setting of jury cases for next week:

Monday—85, 86, 93, 102, 103.

Tuesday—111, 112, 117, 118, 120, 123, 129.

Wednesday—130, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 140.

THE SPECIAL TERM.

Judge Ensign Gets Through Quite a Lengthy Calendar.

In the special term of the district court before Judge Ensign this morning the actions of Heller, Hoffman et al vs. R. P. Edson et al, was continued, as was Frank Burke Jr. et al vs. E. V. Baldwin et al, and W. H. Arden Campbell et al, Daniel Peterson vs. Arctic Campers, H. P. Rugg & Co. vs. Tower Hotel association; and Duluth & Iron Range Railroad et al vs. D. T. Adams et al. The case of Erik Polkki vs. P. M. Graff et al was set for trial on the calendar. A motion for a new trial was filed in Chas. Gasper et al vs. W. P. H. Hinrich.

Mrs. Anna C. Larson swore out a warrant this morning for the arrest of her husband, Fred Lea, on the charge of habitual drunkenness.

The trial of Oscar Brown for assault was held in justice court yesterday, resulting in a fine of \$20 and costs. James Bakker was sent to the county jail for forty days for grand larceny.

The ladies furnishing society of the Presbyterian church will give a reception to the members of the congregation at the house of Jas. A. Conney on Friday evening, Feb. 17.

G. Olund and wife, of Stockholm, Wis., are visiting their sons Messrs. Emil and Fred Olund, of this place.

Judge Hill returned this morning from Albert Lea where he went to attend the funeral of his mother.

Fred Olund and brother returned last evening from Stockholm, Wis., where they went to attend the funeral of their brother.

Ex-Adjt. Gen. Muller was a guest of M. Iacob yesterday.

P. R. Haley has returned from a short trip to the Pacific coast.

The Duluth West End Glee club will give a musical and literary entertainment at School hall on Feb. 18.

Entertainment was given at Duluth last Wednesday with good success, and by request of West Duluthians who were present it will be repeated here.

John Hogstrom has returned from Sweden.

John Hughes and wife gave a party last evening to a number of friends in their crystal wedding.

H. P. Brownell, who left yesterday on the line for St. Paul, has returned.

Houses for sale cheap, C. W. Hoy, Merchants' bank, West Duluth.

Church Services.

M. E. Schaeffer—U.S.A. services morning and evening. Rev. Dr. Forbes pastor.

Congregational—Morning subject, "Substitute for Faith;" evening subject, "Our support in Trial." Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m.

Presbyterian—Service at 10:30 a. m., subject, "The Solution of Certain Church Problems." Evening service at 7:30 p. m., subject, "The Christian Paradox."

Baptist—Morning subject, "Answered Prayer." Sunday school at 11:15. There will be no evening service. Congregation will unite with the Second church, Duluth, on missionary meeting, by Rev. Uperatt, of China.

Tonight's Initiation.

The commercial travelers who claim Duluth as their headquarters will all be at home tonight and will be at the inauguration of Gen. C. N. D. of the Order of United Commercial Travelers.

A. J. Dowd, supreme conductor of the order, will initiate the council.

He is also chairman of the World's fair committee of the United Commercial Association of America and has been foremost in arranging the grand parade of commercial travelers which takes place on July 25 next. The exercises commence at 8:15 o'clock in Odd Fellows hall.

The Pennsylvania company has recently placed an order for 60,000 tons and the Northwest will be in the market for considerable tonnage within a few weeks.

The big Chicago elevated railway contract aggregating \$3,000,000 taken by the Carnegie company and the iron for the

Chicago & St. Louis Electric railway mean heavy mill tonnage in that description of material.

Naval construction contracts in the East have added their share, and there is a large amount of bridge and building work in progress, for which says that promises an active structural market. Present prices are in the main no improvement on those of a week ago.

PERSONAL.

E. C. Gale, of Minneapolis, is in the city.

J. H. Miller, of St. Paul is here today.

W. A. Barr, of St. Paul, is in the city today.

James N. Crisp, of Trenton, N. J., is at St. Paul this morning.

B. F. Shanley returned from a trip to St. Paul this morning.

Miss Margaret Thompson has returned from a visit with Cincinnati friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dowse have gone South for a trip of several months.

R. J. Boxell was called to St. Paul last evening owing to the serious illness of his sister.

H. L. Sisler will come up to St. Paul this evening.

Mrs. Leona Batten, of Dominion City, Man., is in the city visiting relatives. She will remain six weeks.

Sheriff and Mrs. Sharpy have returned from St. Peter where they placed Mrs. Hoffman in the hospital for the instant.

The patient was quite troublesome during the trip.

Capt. McEachern, of the tug Nellie G. Hargrave, was given a trial at Duluth yesterday looking after a fellow who had been working around the new oak decks and dock extensions of the Iron Range and Agate Bay. He was the guest of King & Norton, the vessel brokers, during his stay and they succeeded in finding him the kind of craft he wished.

The following indictments have been returned by the grand jury but the trial will be delayed.

John Burns, the Biwabik murderer,

was charged with murder in the first degree, but he was given a trial date.

Andrew Erickson, for assault in the second degree, was given one day to plead and will be defended by J. C. Hollenbeck.

William Riley and Philip Larkey, of Peter McLennan for robbery in the second degree, were given one day to plead. J. M. McClelland will defend them. Ole Eagen pleaded not guilty to forgery and pleads guilty to perjury.

John Burns vs. Carlo Manillo et al,

was given a trial date.

John Burns vs. Carlo Manillo et al,

was given a trial date.

John Burns vs. Carlo Manillo et al,

was given a trial date.

John Burns vs. Carlo Manillo et al,

was given a trial date.

John Burns vs. Carlo Manillo et al,

was given a trial date.

John Burns vs. Carlo Manillo et al,

was given a trial date.

John Burns vs. Carlo Manillo et al,

was given a trial date.

John Burns vs. Carlo Manillo et al,

was given a trial date.

John Burns vs. Carlo Manillo et al,

was given a trial date.

John Burns vs. Carlo Manillo et al,

was given a trial date.

John Burns vs. Carlo Manillo et al,

was given a trial date.

John Burns vs. Carlo Manillo et al,

was given a trial date.

John Burns vs. Carlo Manillo et al,

was given a trial date.

John Burns vs. Carlo Manillo et al,

was given a trial date.

John Burns vs. Carlo Manillo et al,

was given a trial date.

John Burns vs. Carlo Manillo et al,

was given a trial date.

John Burns vs. Carlo Manillo et al,

was given a trial date.

John Burns vs. Carlo Manillo et al,

was given a trial date.

John Burns vs. Carlo Manillo et al,

was given a trial date.

John Burns vs. Carlo Manillo et al,

was given a trial date.

John Burns vs. Carlo Manillo et al,

was given a trial date.

John Burns vs. Carlo Manillo et al,

was given a trial date.

John Burns vs. Carlo Manillo et al,

was given a trial date.

John Burns vs. Carlo Manillo et al,

was given a

# DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

TENTH YEAR.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1893.

FIVE O'CLOCK EDITION.

THREE CENTS

## UNION AND LIBERTY.

This Expresses in Brief What Co-operation in Housekeeping Means to Women and Their Homes.

No Liberty Comes Without Union, and Therefore Mrs. Mendenhall Urges the Housekeepers to Unite.

Some Instances Showing How Co-operative Housekeeping Has Made the Work Simple and Easy.

At the mass meeting of housekeepers in October, I talked with and heard lecture Mrs. Fay Peirce of New York City, an ardent believer in and victim of her pioneering efforts in co-operative housekeeping. The pioneers have always been those whose far reaching sight and strong courage have opened to the oncoming army of humanity their delights, their comforts and their needs in an ever increasing plenty of richness and rareness beyond the usual minds conception, or even its wildest belief. Man kind has had to force to understand its abilities, by suffering and pain; and slowly educated until it could be induced to act. But the pioneers, like others had lived and died to secure, not for themselves, but for those whom they loved with the Christ-like love, beyond themselves; or served because obedient to duty's clarion call.

Let us try to in time overcome the powers of darkness. The softness of the one is well balanced by the needed hardness of the other. Some of our pioneers have loved and some have only been dutiful, and not disengaged from the task of saving and uncaring, unstrunging souls who yet needed to be raised from a state that was neither high nor truly pleasurable. It is conceded that the highest pleasures have a fineness that touches the borderland of the infinite, and that there is an exquisiteness that joins the domain of pleasure. Our pioneers are always victims who walk the dividing line of pain and pleasure, yet sometimes catch the gleam from the victors' world, towards which their earthly stars are bent. Some day they hear the "Come up higher" which shall release the often-brought-to-bay but undaunted soul. Meanwhile those whom this sometimes dealt a life for the victim has helped to exalt have been amply repaid in the new selves by sharing the martyrdom with that ignorant ridicule knows strikes surest to seek of greatest happiness. We love to hear appreciation's voice, but the jeer of even the degraded cuts a little edge off our innocent peace, of which the honest souls have but a small portion. Peace belongs to those who have time to be lapped in soft languor in the dreams that delight. But to the soldier of life life comes soon, time for ought and warfare, time for oppressions or to break down barriers that the ripeness of time demands shall be made to give way for greater progress.

Mrs. Peirce's effort began far back, at least, as 1869. Her little book prepares the reader and preys by the well-selected quotation, "There is no station higher than theтирьориа of the house." Goethe, of the Germans, well pleased his nation's devotion to home by such an utterance; but Goethe in his German home, and in his Goethe heart, considered that station, the most honored, and past higher than his wife, or mother. When the heavens of our knowledge shall roll up as a scroll, and we stand before the Judge of all the world, my doubts now arise as to where Goethe stands. His merit will be disregarded; but my beliefs remain that his now-given-over sentiment will be found more true than its author, and like the "word of the Lord shall endure forever."

With the German tributus is gathered that of the English Henry George, "Civilization is the union, Union is the liberty are its factors." To my awakened notice this sentiment expresses in brief what co-operation in housekeeping means to women and their homes and their families. "Union and liberty" are the facts. But liberty, even comes without some union, and how the economic work of this exposition is wrestling to unite this nation of individual housekeepers with all other nations, and so find liberty, highest, greatest and finest happiness. It is not a strike, it is a war, it has no enemies but ignorance and indolence. But where are really more formidable opponents even if there be animosity? It can be applied to any cause; even among friends, ignorance or indecision keeps friendship to a selfish ideal and its lowest plane.

Mrs. Fay in her preface says, "The writer commends this study in sociology to the discussion of the educated housekeepers of the country." She urges women to drift along, letting the housekeeper in her same old rut, unless that befall her fellow housekeeper. Note that she is keeping house for twenty-four people with seven servants, she finds housekeeping a comparatively easy and organized affair. Each servant has her own department and does the thing all day long. They become far more skillful and are more contented, and the changes are far less frequent in proportion than in a private family.

"It is human nature to prefer to work under a master, work regularly, of an organization, rather than alone. Let housekeepers organize their housekeeping, and servants will become as docile, as honest, as skilful and as pleasant as are the hands in every other kind of manufacturing work."

"Scravens flock to the summer boarding house. Why should they slave alone at three trades at once, when they can do one thing all day at better wages

in company with their friends. If a company were started by the ignorance and indolence, or the want of co-operation from others. The world is mighty in union, but weak in individual effort, if it never wins strong enough help. The individual may die a victim, but the good work may rise from the victim's death, like the liberty in religion for which no one denies, the martyrs were victims."

She continues, "They can make themselves, if they will, or they can allow others to make them. This is as certain as that men cannot walk fast. Men can take care of their own side of the house, and that is all they can take care of. Magnificently have they done and are they doing this, and to the shame and disgrace of the uncooperative females in imitation. I might cite instances again, but the defense I set up a few lines back I have not yet withdrawn, and it is co-operative housekeeping, not ethics, that I must try to adhere to, though I often break away." "I have seen it all up and doing. But they can do nothing single-minded, single-handed. They must first consult; then act together. In my two proverbs of George Herbert's collection made upon the profession of a detective, the first was "Nothing is to be despised or presumed on." The second—"There is a remedy for every evil, but man finds it. I hate, I scorn the phrase 'necessary evils.' It is a watchword of the enemies of God and man. It is a lie. It is a lie. I will not for a single instant admit that any evil is necessary, and I will always ardently believe that God has indeed provided the 'remedy' for every evil, but for our development. It is imposed upon ourselves the task of finding it."

Mrs. Peirce has well put it that "for our development has the task of finding the remedy of evil been imposed."

"If all women were to disappear from the earth tomorrow, in case men thought it was while to keep on with housekeeping, the world would be in a mess. The present woman fashion? You could begin cooking his own food, and laundry washing and mending his own clothes and that of his boys with the help of another hired man. The idea is laughable. Who would know that at all once some men would take charge of all the sewing, and mending, others of the washing and ironing, and still others of the scrubbing and cleaning. Houses would be built and labor-saving machinery would be contrived to meet the new order of things, and nine men out of ten would keep on doing just what they are doing now."

"The universal conviction is that all housekeepers and all servants are capable of being used and traded at once and still despised, and the same would know that at all once some men would take charge of all the sewing, and mending, others of the washing and ironing, and still others of the scrubbing and cleaning. Houses would be built and labor-saving machinery would be contrived to meet the new order of things, and nine men out of ten would keep on doing just what they are doing now."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinued the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and the committee concluded that the best way to prop up the present system, at the same time there seems to be no excuse for the mechanics convinced the committee that it was untrue."

"The committee expresses the opinion that the criminal organizations would discontinue the employment of armed men on occasions of threatened or existing crime, their interests would be better served. There was no evidence, they say, to show the slightest damage was done to the public by the employment of armed men, and

\$50

Secures a Lot for  
a Home in the  
heart of the city.

\$30

Secures a Lot for  
a Home in the  
heart of the city.

## GET A HOME

— In the Heart of the City!

Buy a Lot In Duluth, at Village Prices!

Why put your money in a savings bank when you can buy a fine Lot, convenient to an Electric Car Line, only Ten Minutes Ride from the heart of the city For \$225 and make 100 per cent within a year.

**Cash Payment  
\$30 Down,**

DURING  
FEBRUARY.

Balance in monthly or yearly payments to suit purchaser.

### FOR THE BEST BARGAIN

Ever offered at the Head of the Lakes, call on the

**Highland Improvement Co.,**

ROOM 1, LYCEUM BUILDING.

\$30

Secures a Lot for  
a Home in the  
heart of the city.

\$30

Secures a Lot for  
a Home in the  
heart of the city.

### THE LIBRARY TABLE.

Mark Twain's New Story of the "\$1,000,-  
000 Bank Note" Has Been Issued  
in Book Form.

The Midwinter Number of the Century Has  
a Fine Portrait of Tennyson as  
the Frontispiece.

Many Articles of Striking interest by Promi-  
nent Men Are Found in the Feb-  
ruary Magazines.

Charles L. Webster & Co. will publish early in March, Mark Twain's new story of the "\$1,000,000 Bank Note," together with several other stories, by the same author, which have never before appeared in book form. They include "Mental Telegraphy," "Playing Courier," "A Letter to Queen Victoria," "A Cure for the Blues," "About Ships," "The German Chicago," "A Majestic Literary Fossil" and "The Enemy Conquered." They also announce for the same date a new dollar edition of "Tenting on the Plains," by Elizabeth B. Custer, printed from new plates, with the original illustrations, and bound in a half leather cover, with gold top. This is one of Mrs. Custer's best books, and can be very favorably compared with "Boots and Saddles."

The same firm will also publish early in March "One Hundred Desserts," by Philip Morris, which is the second volume of the "Handy Culinary Series," and contains two recipes, all of which have been tested by Mr. Phillips during twenty-five years' experience with Delmonico's.

The current number of the Engineering Magazine is of exceptional interest to enterprising railroad men, there being no less than three articles of great practical value of contents which appeal directly to their interests. One of these is contributed by Richard Speight, among the most famous of living railroad managers. Formerly assistant general manager of the Great Northern, he left that position as chairman of the Victoria railway commissioners, and his experience in the latter office especially fits him to deal with the subject of "State-Owned Railways in Australia." Cyrus C. Adams, the well-known military "Rear-Admiral" Developments in Africa," describes the marvellous progress of the Dark Continent in the matter of inter-communication. Both articles are elaborately illustrated. Equally interesting, though in a different way, is Robert Hill's article on "Mexico as An Iron Producing Country," showing that as soon as Mexico's iron resources are developed, an immense impetus will be given to her railway development, which is already so rapid that her iron and steel imports have increased wonderfully in recent years.

\* \* \*

Macmillan & Co. announce among their issues for the coming month a new volume by the author of "Marius the Epicurean," "Plato's Republic." It will be uniform with the last American edition of Mr. Pater's books. From the same publishers also is come an entirely novel treatment of a belief in a future state, under the title, "The Great Unknown." The argument is clearly presented with a moderation and absence of dogmatism, which makes it exceedingly attractive.

\* \* \*

There is a very interesting account of the life of Lola Montez, the beautiful adventuress, the Argonaut of Jane St. John. It contains the story of her varied life in the capitals of Europe, as narrated in a recent book of memoirs, and tells of her life in California in 1853. This latter part, including her marriage to Pat Hall and their brief honeymoon, has not been told before by any one who was personally acquainted with her and her friends, and is a valuable and entertaining chapter in the social annals of California.

\* \* \*

However much one may have differed politically from Mr. Blaine, he could not fail to be interested in the striking personality of the man, his personal magnetism, his intense and universal interest for the people at large, quite independent of any immediate connection with the questions of the day. The February Cosmopolitan presents a careful review of Mr. Blaine's career as a man and statesman, presented with characteristic illustrations by numerous sketches of his home, and famous cartoons apropos of striking phases of his political career. The second article in the series of the "Great Railway system" of the United States is this number, the third on "San Fran- cisco, Spokane & Santa Fe," with its more than ten thousand miles of track being treated. A delightful Japanese story "Tokio-Murata," and a jeu d'esprit entitled "June 1892" from the pen of the well-known author are also included.

\* \* \*

The number of the Engineering Magazine is of exceptional interest to enterprising railroad men, there being no less than three articles of great practical value of contents which appeal directly to their interests. One of these is contributed by Richard Speight, among the most famous of living railroad managers. Formerly assistant general manager of the Great Northern, he left that position as chairman of the Victoria railway commissioners, and his experience in the latter office especially fits him to deal with the subject of "State-Owned Railways in Australia." Cyrus C. Adams, the well-known military "Rear-Admiral" Developments in Africa," describes the marvellous progress of the Dark Continent in the matter of inter-communication. Both articles are elaborately illustrated. Equally interesting, though in a different way, is Robert Hill's article on "Mexico as An Iron Producing Country," showing that as soon as Mexico's iron resources are developed, an immense impetus will be given to her railway development, which is already so rapid that her iron and steel imports have increased wonderfully in recent years.

\* \* \*

The movement lately started by the new patriotic magazine, Blue and Gray, to develop a closer fraternity between

the North and the South seems to be

meeting with hearty approval on both sides of the line. John C. Calhoun, grandson of the great South Carolina statesman, says in the February number of "Blue and Gray," "What we, as a nation, don't care who he is, aims a shaft of love and fraternity from his own heart to the heart of another, but seldom if ever misses his object mark. The pretty bard mark that spurns the commonalty of envy, envies not a bit of personal fame, when it is offered in an open, manly way. We all know that there is no longer any feeling between the old soldiers of the two sections. We have little enough of what I call good-fellowship or comrade-ship literature, but they have always seemed to be tinged with a kind of acrimony that I know will never find a resting-place in the well printed and well edited pages of Blue and Gray."

\* \* \*

The Illustrated American for the week

beginning Jan. 28 is usually rich in features, but this week's number is a disappointment. It is the "Leader" of Butler may be called the "Leader."

It faithfully portrays the life and character of the deceased, general, giving the details of his career from the time of his first posing as a hero in 1865 till his end a few days ago. Some absurd words are repeated, however, such as "General" Stead refers to the "Passing of the Divine Right." The Panama scandal is brilliantly reviewed by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and the "Illustrated American" is a credit to the paper.

\* \* \*

The Review of Reviews has thus far

succeeded remarkably in avoiding risks. From the nature of some of its departments it might have been thought antecedently probable that the periodical would be destined to failure. But the result is a fresh surprise. Each monthly issue is perfectly distinctive and succeeds in striking one or more key-notes that seem to belong peculiarly to the particular month of issue. The greatest success seems to be had in February numbers. One is the subject of millionaires, and the other is the subject of millionaires, and their possibilities of usefulness, particularly in the lines of large benefactions for public objects, for the improvement of their own communities. The longest article of the number is Mr. W. T. Stead's character sketch of Jay Gould. Here we have a summing up by the brilliant London journalist, viewing Gould's life and conduct from every point of view, of what seems to him interesting and significant in the amazing career of this wizard of American finance.

The Review of Reviews announces that it purposely abstained from publishing the sketch of Mr. Gould in its January number because it had been copied from the current newspaper discussions somewhat abated in order that the magazine's presentation might command the fuller attention as a sort of summing up and conclusion on the journalistic comment upon Mr. Gould. It is a very brilliant and concise article, and considerate biography of Jay Gould that Mr. Stead has penned. The key-note of Mr. Stead's discussion of Mr. Gould is the fact that the modern millionaire, however unobjectionable his conduct, must be a scoundrel as a citizen, must to a considerable extent be judged as a millionaire, that is, by the use he makes of his great instrument of power. Mr. Stead holds that the greatest need of our day is a mission to millionaires, which shall convert them to a sense of their social obligations.

\* \* \*

Outing for February is a beautifully illustrated number, filled with breezy, sensible descriptions of sports in many lands. The contents are as follows:

"Ski-Running," by W. S. Harwood; "Which Miss Charteris?" by C. G. Rogers; "A Comedy in Corporation," by George Fawcett; "The Wild Hog," by Geo. Reno; "Speaking Through the Ice," by Ed W. Sandys; "A Blank Day," by Mildred Darby; "A Day With Quail in North Carolina," by Claude Prestwich; "Elk and Moose," by H. S. Blanchard; "Lena's Tour Awhack"; "Bicycling on Pablo Beach," by H. L. Greene; "Harry's Career at Yale" (continued), by John Seymour Wood; "Through the Darkest America," by Mrs. K. White; "How to Get a Good Education," by Dr. J. B. Nichols and M. A. Johnson; "Gauze of Ohio," by Linton W. H. Bowen, U. S. A.; "Ice Yachting," by Charles Ledyard Norton; and the usual editorials, poems, records, etc.

\* \* \*

The movement lately started by the

new patriotic magazine, Blue and Gray,

to develop a closer fraternity between

political prisoners and its Jewish popula-

tion, Clarence Clough Buel contributes

an article, "Preliminary Glimpses of

the World's Fair," and the Rev. Christopher Goldsmith, who is the pastor of the First Congregational Church, on "The Cosmopolitan Club," the actual working of an organization for municipal reform. An article of much freshness of topic by the Rev. John P. Peters gives account of "An Art Impetus in Turkey," which attractively illus-

trates the serials. Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo," the number contains five short pieces of fiction, the most malignant type are compendious, and the others are brief.

Besides the serials, Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" and Mr. Balestier's "Benito Forgo,"

## NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Mate Leroy Talks in Her Entertaining Way Regarding the Proper Training of School Children.

A Glance at Some Serviceable and Handsome Costumes Suitable for Girls of All Ages.

The Proper Sort of Hats, Shoes and Stockings for the Little Folks to Wear.

A few days ago I was visiting a friend who has several children, all bright and inquiring minds. One of the boys asked his mother to decide the question as to whether the sun or the earth moves. Nat



SCHOOL COATS FOR GIRLS FROM 12 to 18.

"Mammie, I do not wish to disagree with you, but don't you think we are mistaken?" "Papa, I am so anxious to believe that what we see and not what is told us, and I see the sun moves, for I have watched it. It comes up over there in the morning and goes up around so, and then goes down over there. Now how can anybody say the sun stands still or the earth moves? I think it's rank nonsense."

It is not settled the vexed question of whether "the sun do move" or not that I have mentioned this, but because it showed me how very greatly the fashions in training children have changed. Many years ago children were really allowed to let their souls be their own, and I do not suppose that in all the world there was a child then who would dare to stand up to either of his parents with such a face and with strength enough to back up his own.

In school the restless mind that dared to question beyond the schoolbooks was promptly set back in his place, and the rules were enforced by vigorous use of the rattan or ferule. The embryo philosophers were sternly kept to the strict letter of the schoolroom law, and that was to learn the lesson on hand well and have questioning.

Those lessons that were, so to speak, unlearned in the rigid schoolroom system, and when the time came for the boy to make practical use of his knowledge he had it ready for use. He learned them laboriously, but learned them well, as the long list of names of well educated men now living shows.

The girl who set her mind on her few but standard and useful lessons, with a wholesome fear of the ferule, has left as good a record for education as any of her grandmother who study under the more lenient roof.

Parents in these days watch their children struggling to learn rules for forming letters or figures—rules that are hopelessly complicated and utterly ridiculous—and think the child is getting an education.



EASTER OUTFITS FOR 12-YEAR-OLDS.

In the old days the teacher would stand at the blackboard and show how the letter or figure was made, practically explaining at the same time, and the lesson was instantly learned and never forgotten.

With the coming of the fashion of schools now and little of the authority that is necessary. Let the children think and observe, certainly, but they should be made to follow the beaten track of learning with a consciousness that they should not face the facts.

If they wish to know more let them study on the causes instead of calmly putting their own judgment above that of their parents and teachers, and then say that it is "rank nonsense" to say that the sun does not move.

The children of today really have too much made of them for their own good, though I would not for a moment have them relegated to the background as they are in some countries. They have as fine a chance to grow up healthy and strong as ever, but most exquisitely beautiful, they have toys more delicate and marvelous than any their mothers possessed; they are taken to theaters and operas, and are dressed in elegant material, and yet their health is not improved. There is a better world coming. But the error in their training lies in the fact that love and regard for one's children have almost degenerated into an exaggerated idea—that they do not need to study as hard and laboriously as their parents did, and that they need not work and store books the child may be saved the most of that tedious study. Governesses and tutors, where the parents can afford to have them, when conscientious come nearer to the concluding than do the public and private schools of today, but the sooner parents and children realize that there is no royal road to learning the better, and discipline is necessary.

I had almost let my pen forget that I had really set out to give some of the mothers a few ideas for the dress of the school children for the winter. These little girls and we were just speaking of schools we will look at some serviceable school garments. The first is a diagonal striped rough tweed, made without a lining, but having a hood cape lined with satin to match, and with a narrow band of light fur around and down the front, which is to be removed a little later. The hat is cavalier felt with a wide plumed crest. The middle is a redingote of striped chenille velvet to match the dark stripe. A peaked felt hat is trimmed with bows of ribbon and clipped feathers. The little one has a double breasted coat of dark tweed with collar and pocket lids of astrakhan, and beaver hat with silk bows and bluebird's wings.

The next has two lovely new coats for early spring, which, by the eternal law of fashion, are worn at Easter. One is a palest of drab cloth with a wide sash and this bordered with astrakhan, and the sleeves are trimmed with the same. It is princess shape in the back. A little kid plaid gown is worn with this, and a scalloped felt trimmings with changeable ribbon loops, the shades being gray and maize.

The other is a coat of white cream laid cloth, with flat gold buttons and two rows of gold galloon around the sleeves. It is cut as a belted coat and double breasted. The hat is a broad felt with white velvet bows and plumes and a wide plumed crest. The dress is of black surah, the children's own silk, with two rows of gold galloon at the bottom. Duster dresses than these would be hard to find.

Another quaint and novel little dress on the left side of the third illustration, and it would be very pretty made after this design in any material or color. The pleated skirt was of slate gray cashmere, the bodice of white cashmere, and the shoulders of the cashmere, bordered with swan's down. The gigot sleeves were of striped and dotted silk. The hat was of slate gray felt, bent in a very graceful shape and garnished with a large plumed crest and steel buckle.

The costume next to this is made of terra cotta cloth and mignonne green faille, the body of the dress being of cloth and the yoke and sleeves of faille, and all bordered with swan's down. The hat is a round one of dark velvet, and black ribbons, and tuft of tips.

The swan's down is not the real skin, but a Russian goods where the down is woven on the surface and a cotton backing. It is very pretty, I think even prettier than the

one I have told you.

"Mammie, I do not wish to disagree with you, but don't you think we are mistaken?" "Papa, I am so anxious to believe that what we see and not what is told us, and I see the sun moves, for I have watched it. It comes up over there in the morning and goes up around so, and then goes down over there. Now how can anybody say the sun stands still or the earth moves? I think it's rank nonsense."

It is not settled the vexed question of whether "the sun do move" or not that I have mentioned this, but because it showed me how very greatly the fashions in training children have changed. Many years ago children were really allowed to let their souls be their own, and I do not suppose that in all the world there was a child then who would dare to stand up to either of his parents with such a face and with strength enough to back up his own.

In school the restless mind that dared to question beyond the schoolbooks was promptly set back in his place, and the rules were enforced by vigorous use of the rattan or ferule. The embryo philosophers were sternly kept to the strict letter of the schoolroom law, and that was to learn the lesson on hand well and have questioning.

Those lessons that were, so to speak, unlearned in the rigid schoolroom system, and when the time came for the boy to make practical use of his knowledge he had it ready for use. He learned them laboriously, but learned them well, as the long list of names of well educated men now living shows.

The girl who set her mind on her few but standard and useful lessons, with a wholesome fear of the ferule, has left as good a record for education as any of her grandmother who study under the more lenient roof.

Parents in these days watch their children struggling to learn rules for forming letters or figures—rules that are hopelessly complicated and utterly ridiculous—and think the child is getting an education.

These little girls in coats and hats, and the one with the wide plumed crest, are very pretty indeed.

The girl who set her mind on her few but standard and useful lessons, with a wholesome fear of the ferule, has left as good a record for education as any of her grandmother who study under the more lenient roof.

Parents in these days watch their children struggling to learn rules for forming letters or figures—rules that are hopelessly complicated and utterly ridiculous—and think the child is getting an education.

These little girls in coats and hats, and the one with the wide plumed crest, are very pretty indeed.

The girl who set her mind on her few but standard and useful lessons, with a wholesome fear of the ferule, has left as good a record for education as any of her grandmother who study under the more lenient roof.

Parents in these days watch their children struggling to learn rules for forming letters or figures—rules that are hopelessly complicated and utterly ridiculous—and think the child is getting an education.

These little girls in coats and hats, and the one with the wide plumed crest, are very pretty indeed.

The girl who set her mind on her few but standard and useful lessons, with a wholesome fear of the ferule, has left as good a record for education as any of her grandmother who study under the more lenient roof.

Parents in these days watch their children struggling to learn rules for forming letters or figures—rules that are hopelessly complicated and utterly ridiculous—and think the child is getting an education.

These little girls in coats and hats, and the one with the wide plumed crest, are very pretty indeed.

The girl who set her mind on her few but standard and useful lessons, with a wholesome fear of the ferule, has left as good a record for education as any of her grandmother who study under the more lenient roof.

Parents in these days watch their children struggling to learn rules for forming letters or figures—rules that are hopelessly complicated and utterly ridiculous—and think the child is getting an education.

These little girls in coats and hats, and the one with the wide plumed crest, are very pretty indeed.

The girl who set her mind on her few but standard and useful lessons, with a wholesome fear of the ferule, has left as good a record for education as any of her grandmother who study under the more lenient roof.

Parents in these days watch their children struggling to learn rules for forming letters or figures—rules that are hopelessly complicated and utterly ridiculous—and think the child is getting an education.

These little girls in coats and hats, and the one with the wide plumed crest, are very pretty indeed.

The girl who set her mind on her few but standard and useful lessons, with a wholesome fear of the ferule, has left as good a record for education as any of her grandmother who study under the more lenient roof.

Parents in these days watch their children struggling to learn rules for forming letters or figures—rules that are hopelessly complicated and utterly ridiculous—and think the child is getting an education.

These little girls in coats and hats, and the one with the wide plumed crest, are very pretty indeed.

The girl who set her mind on her few but standard and useful lessons, with a wholesome fear of the ferule, has left as good a record for education as any of her grandmother who study under the more lenient roof.

Parents in these days watch their children struggling to learn rules for forming letters or figures—rules that are hopelessly complicated and utterly ridiculous—and think the child is getting an education.

These little girls in coats and hats, and the one with the wide plumed crest, are very pretty indeed.

The girl who set her mind on her few but standard and useful lessons, with a wholesome fear of the ferule, has left as good a record for education as any of her grandmother who study under the more lenient roof.

Parents in these days watch their children struggling to learn rules for forming letters or figures—rules that are hopelessly complicated and utterly ridiculous—and think the child is getting an education.

These little girls in coats and hats, and the one with the wide plumed crest, are very pretty indeed.

The girl who set her mind on her few but standard and useful lessons, with a wholesome fear of the ferule, has left as good a record for education as any of her grandmother who study under the more lenient roof.

Parents in these days watch their children struggling to learn rules for forming letters or figures—rules that are hopelessly complicated and utterly ridiculous—and think the child is getting an education.

These little girls in coats and hats, and the one with the wide plumed crest, are very pretty indeed.

The girl who set her mind on her few but standard and useful lessons, with a wholesome fear of the ferule, has left as good a record for education as any of her grandmother who study under the more lenient roof.

Parents in these days watch their children struggling to learn rules for forming letters or figures—rules that are hopelessly complicated and utterly ridiculous—and think the child is getting an education.

These little girls in coats and hats, and the one with the wide plumed crest, are very pretty indeed.

The girl who set her mind on her few but standard and useful lessons, with a wholesome fear of the ferule, has left as good a record for education as any of her grandmother who study under the more lenient roof.

Parents in these days watch their children struggling to learn rules for forming letters or figures—rules that are hopelessly complicated and utterly ridiculous—and think the child is getting an education.

These little girls in coats and hats, and the one with the wide plumed crest, are very pretty indeed.

The girl who set her mind on her few but standard and useful lessons, with a wholesome fear of the ferule, has left as good a record for education as any of her grandmother who study under the more lenient roof.

Parents in these days watch their children struggling to learn rules for forming letters or figures—rules that are hopelessly complicated and utterly ridiculous—and think the child is getting an education.

These little girls in coats and hats, and the one with the wide plumed crest, are very pretty indeed.

The girl who set her mind on her few but standard and useful lessons, with a wholesome fear of the ferule, has left as good a record for education as any of her grandmother who study under the more lenient roof.

Parents in these days watch their children struggling to learn rules for forming letters or figures—rules that are hopelessly complicated and utterly ridiculous—and think the child is getting an education.

These little girls in coats and hats, and the one with the wide plumed crest, are very pretty indeed.

The girl who set her mind on her few but standard and useful lessons, with a wholesome fear of the ferule, has left as good a record for education as any of her grandmother who study under the more lenient roof.

Parents in these days watch their children struggling to learn rules for forming letters or figures—rules that are hopelessly complicated and utterly ridiculous—and think the child is getting an education.

These little girls in coats and hats, and the one with the wide plumed crest, are very pretty indeed.

The girl who set her mind on her few but standard and useful lessons, with a wholesome fear of the ferule, has left as good a record for education as any of her grandmother who study under the more lenient roof.

Parents in these days watch their children struggling to learn rules for forming letters or figures—rules that are hopelessly complicated and utterly ridiculous—and think the child is getting an education.

These little girls in coats and hats, and the one with the wide plumed crest, are very pretty indeed.

The girl who set her mind on her few but standard and useful lessons, with a wholesome fear of the ferule, has left as good a record for education as any of her grandmother who study under the more lenient roof.

Parents in these days watch their children struggling to learn rules for forming letters or figures—rules that are hopelessly complicated and utterly ridiculous—and think the child is getting an education.

These little girls in coats and hats, and the one with the wide plumed crest, are very pretty indeed.

The girl who set her mind on her few but standard and useful lessons, with a wholesome fear of the ferule, has left as good a record for education as any of her grandmother who study under the more lenient roof.

Parents in these days watch their children struggling to learn rules for forming letters or figures—rules that are hopelessly complicated and utterly ridiculous—and think the child is getting an education.

These little girls in coats and hats, and the one with the wide plumed crest, are very pretty indeed.

The girl who set her mind on her few but standard and useful lessons, with a wholesome fear of the ferule, has left as good a record for education as any of her grandmother who study under the more lenient roof.

Parents in these days watch their children struggling to learn rules for forming letters or figures—rules that are hopelessly complicated and utterly ridiculous—and think the child is getting an education.

These little girls in coats and hats, and the one with the wide plumed crest, are very pretty indeed.

The girl who set her mind on her few but standard and useful lessons, with a wholesome fear of the ferule, has left as good a record for education as any of her grandmother who study under the more lenient roof.

Parents in these days watch their children struggling to learn rules for forming letters or figures—rules that are hopelessly complicated and utterly ridiculous—and think the child is getting an education.

These little girls in coats and hats, and the one with the wide plumed crest, are very pretty indeed.

The girl who set her mind on her few but standard and useful lessons, with a wholesome fear of the ferule, has left as good a record for education as any of her grandmother who study under the more lenient roof.

Parents in these days watch their children struggling to learn rules for forming letters or figures—rules that are hopelessly complicated and utterly ridiculous—and think the child is getting an education.

These little girls in coats and hats, and the one with the wide plumed crest, are very pretty indeed.

The girl who set her mind on her few but standard and useful lessons, with a wholesome fear of the ferule, has left as good a record for education as any of her grandmother who study under the more lenient roof.

Parents in these days watch their children struggling to learn rules for forming letters or figures—rules that are hopelessly complicated and utterly ridiculous—and think the child is getting an education.

These little girls in coats and hats, and the one with the wide plumed crest, are very pretty indeed.

The girl who set her mind on her few but standard and useful lessons, with a wholesome fear of the ferule, has left as good a record for education as any of her grandmother who study under the more lenient roof.

Parents in these days watch their children struggling to learn rules for forming letters or figures—rules that are hopelessly complicated and utterly ridiculous—and think the child is getting an education.

These little girls in coats and hats, and the one with the wide plumed crest, are very pretty indeed.

The girl who set her mind on her few but standard and useful lessons, with a wholesome fear of the ferule, has left as good a record for education as any of her grandmother who study under the more lenient roof.

Parents in these days watch their children struggling to learn rules for forming letters or figures—rules that are hopelessly complicated and utterly ridiculous

## FACTS FOR FARMERS.

The Great Advantages Offered by Itasca County for the Profitable Pursuit of Farming Operations.

Excellent Properties Are Possessed by the Soil Which Has Proven to be Very Fertile.

A Splendid Market for Dairy Products and Vegetables Is Found in Duluth and its Suburbs.

Grand Rapids Magnet: Agreeing with its esteemed contemporary, The Duluth Evening Herald, that every effort should be made to advertise to the world at large the fact that Itasca county possesses the very best agricultural lands in Northern Minnesota, the Magnet will therefore publish articles concerning the soil and the resources of the county, with the hope that seed thus sown may result in drawing the attention of Eastern farmers towards this section of God's footstool.

While "comparisons are always odious," it will be made safely with a view of demonstrating how much better off a farmer would be at the end of a stated period in Itasca county, than on a farm in any prairie country. The market value of the two Dakotas and settlement of the man who is the head of a family could in a short time acquire title to a pre-emption, homestead and a tree claim, 160 acres in all. Of course, to the ordinary settler, it was impossible to cultivate any large portion of so much land.

So far did this dereliction become that congress has repealed the pre-emption and timber culture laws, restricting the taking of public domain to the homestead of 160 acres. This places Itasca county in a magnificent position, so far as her future development is concerned. She has within her borders acres just as good, just as inducing and just as productive a soil, as any county that has done so much toward proclaiming the name of the finest agricultural states of the union.

Itasca county has within her borders 3,200,000 acres of land, and is, with one exception, the largest county in the state. It is now passing out of its infancy. The construction of the Duluth & Western through southern Minnesota, the coming of the transcontinental railroad, must realize that the conditions are all in his favor on a homestead of tree government land in Itasca county.

ed its productivity. Small fruits, such as strawberries and raspberries grow to a state of perfection. Dismiss the idea of grain and vegetables raising for that of farm products, the Magnet will show in a few sentences, how farmers could, in a few years, become well off by supplying the surrounding country with poultry, butter, eggs and cheese.

At the present time, every pound of butter, every chicken, and every dozen eggs and a vast amount of milk that is required for daily consumption, not only in Itasca county, but in Carlton as well, is imported. When these markets are supplied with their own products, the Magnet will show in a few sentences, how farmers could, in a few years, become well off by supplying the surrounding country with poultry, butter, eggs and cheese.

How a Record or a Human Neck May Be Broken by a Great Flying Leap.

The thrilling spectacle of a daring young Norwegian flying down the side of a snow-covered hill on his shoulder skin with the swiftness of an arrow, shooting off the edge of a precipice 30 feet high, sailing through the air 100 feet across as a statue before the snow was again touched and landing as lightly and noiselessly as lightly as a bird was the moment that passed over the minds of the prairie farmer, who knew well that his eggs are a drug on his hands; but he was very fortunate if he can obtain six cents a dozen for them in trade, here the average price being thirty cents a dozen.

The same remarks apply with equal truth to butter and poultry. There will be very little danger of overstocking the market for years to come, even should Itasca county receive an immigration of a thousand farmers of the country is rapidly settling up with the non-productive class, i.e., manufacturers, mechanics and laborers, engaged besides the lumbering, in mining the riches of the Mesabi range.

The farmer who reflects upon the above opportunities to improve his condition, and to make a fortune, must realize that the conditions are all in his favor on a homestead of tree government land in Itasca county.

A Striking Brunette.



—Life.

"It's very hard to keep New Year's resolutions," said Willie Washington. "Look at all these blank pages in my diary."

"Oh," said Miss Carpenter, "did you intend to write on all of them?"

"Of course. What did you think?"

"I supposed you had left the blank page to represent your thoughts for those days." —Washington Star.

They Were All Right.

Featherstone, Mr. John, you want to be particular with these eastern girls. We have to have the one with the one who doesn't care about your glove."

Young Choate (from St. Louis) — don't know why I should. They are a brand-new pair. —Clothier and Furnisher.

A Game Leg.

"She—I thought you might not be able to come to night on account of your leg."

"—Why, what do you mean? There is nothing the matter with my leg."

"How strange! My brother told me that at the party the other night some boy pulled it awfully." —Clothier and Furnisher.

He Drowned.

"Don't you get tired of answering fool questions?" inquired the lounge at the railway station.

"Awfully!" replied the ticket seller with a dreary yawn. "I've answered that one more than fifty times this morning." —Chicago News-Record.

Children of the Period.

"How old are you now, Maggie?"

"I am twelve, doctor."

"Well, I declare, I shouldn't have taken you for more than ten."

Maggie (with an air of mystery)—Oh, yes (that to flatter me). —Newspaper.

A Bonanza.

Clara—How did Miss Spangler come to marry a plain ordinary traveling man?

Mande—His firm sent him over to Europe twice a year. —Clothier and Furnisher.

Christian Endeavor Notes.

There is no room in the Christian Endeavor movement for self pushing, pride or egotism.

In the Christian Endeavor unions, now common in every state, Baptist and Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational sit side by side, learning from each other, inspiring each other, cheering each other.

Dr. Clark, now on his Christian Endeavor voyage around the world, has been greeted by the Endeavours of the Hawaiian and Samoan islands, New Zealand and Australia. He will go to the societies in Japan, China, in Burma, India, Egypt, Syria, Greece, Turkey, Italy, France, Spain and Germany.

As an example of what can be done in potato raising, may I mentioned the fact that L. F. Knox, from a planting of seven bushels, harvested 100 bushels, and the most extraordinary field yield.

It has been stated that on account of our northern latitude that corn could not be raised in it. The same has been said of Iowa and the Dakotas. The Magnet would ask what state raises more and better corn, and what is the market value of the growing season. The same can truthfully be said in many other cases.

Nor is it alone in grain and vegetables that Itasca county's soil has demonstrated

## LEAPING ON THE SKIS.

A Novel Scandinavian Sport is Now Becoming Popular in Various Parts of the Northwest.

A Young Norseman Covers One Hundred and Three Feet and Becomes Ski Champion.

How a Record or a Human Neck May Be Broken by a Great Flying Leap.

The thrilling spectacle of a daring young Norwegian flying down the side of a snow-covered hill on his shoulder skin with the swiftness of an arrow, shooting off the edge of a precipice 30 feet high, sailing through the air 100 feet across as a statue before the snow was again touched and landing as lightly and noiselessly as a bird was the moment that passed over the minds of the prairie farmer, who knew well that his eggs are a drug on his hands; but he was very fortunate if he can obtain six cents a dozen for them in trade, here the average price being thirty cents a dozen.

The same remarks apply with equal truth to butter and poultry. There will be very little danger of overstocking the market for years to come, even should Itasca county receive an immigration of a thousand farmers of the country is rapidly settling up with the non-productive class, i.e., manufacturers, mechanics and laborers, engaged besides the lumbering, in mining the riches of the Mesabi range.

The farmer who reflects upon the above opportunities to improve his condition, and to make a fortune, must realize that the conditions are all in his favor on a homestead of tree government land in Itasca county.

TRECHARD.

cluding all athletes in the graduate department, the various captains of the different athletic teams at Yale and Princeton, and it was proposed to extend it to all branches of athletics.

When the rule was adopted, the University of Pennsylvania men, who defeated Princeton last year, were asked if they would like to withdraw from the team, which is largely composed of graduates, and that the scheme was intended to drive them out of football just when their team was in winning form.

Yale undergraduates were on the war-path now, and it was a matter of much anxiety to the management to restrain the rule.

Frank A. Hinkey is Yale's football captain for the coming season, and Thomas G. E. Trenchard occupies the post at Princeton. They both favor the undergraduate rule.

THEATRICAL TATTLE.

George W. Wotherspoon is the very latest manager for the Baroness Blinde.

L. R. Stockwell, of Stockwell's theater, San Francisco, will star next season in "The Girl Friend," supported by his wife, Ethel Branden, and several of his present company.

There is a strong probability that Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew will play a long New York engagement next summer.

Nette de Coursey, the soprano, has engaged to play Mollie in "Later On."

The opera that Cheever Goodwin and his wife are writing for De Wolf Hopper is called "Panjandrum." It will be presented in May.

Roland Reed is not confining himself to his new play, "Innocent as a Lamb," but alternates it with "The Woman Hunter" and "Lend Me Your Wife."

Savannah will soon have an elaborate new theater.

A melodrama in which the heroine resuscitates the hero from death in an elevator shaft, where the naughty villain has placed him, will be one of the novelties of next season.

MME. DUSE'S LEADING MAN.

The Stage Methods and Career of Signor Flavio Ando.

Signor—or, as he calls himself, Cavaliero—Flavio Ando, the leading man of the great Italian actress, Mine Duse, has held his present position for 12 years. He is the umbrageous side of 40. He is a native of

Italy, 1849 and 1853 volumes of her poetry published. She wrote a poem on the death of Henry Clay's son in Mexico which greatly touched that statesman, and when he visited the school for the blind where she was a teacher, he spoke of it with great feeling. She wrote her first religious poetry at the request of William B. Bradbury, the famous composer of sacred music, and has since composed over 3,000 hymns. The one which brought her greatest success is "Flower Queen" and the "Pilgrim Father."

In 1844, 1849 and 1853 volumes of her poetry published. She wrote a poem on the death of Henry Clay's son in Mexico which greatly touched that statesman, and when he visited the school for the blind where she was a teacher, he spoke of it with great feeling. She wrote her first religious poetry at the request of William B. Bradbury, the famous composer of sacred music, and has since composed over 3,000 hymns. The one which brought her greatest success is "Flower Queen" and the "Pilgrim Father."

THE SPANISH BUILDING.

IT WILL BE A COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION Feature.

The Spanish building at the Chicago World's fair will be a great object of interest, as it will be an exact reproduction of the famous schoolroom in Valencia known as "Thomir." His plan is that it will be a hall 100 feet long and 50 feet wide, containing 1,000 seats, and generally used that instrument when composing the music to his hymns. Her enthusiastic productions, however, were not strictly religious, and among them are many popular favorites, such as "Hazel Dell," "Home Sweet Home," "The Girl from the Golden West," "Goodbye, 'Tis Going Home," "Honeysuckle Glen" and "There's Music in the Air." Some of her cantatas are "Flower Queen" and the "Pilgrim Father."

She taught school when quite young and acquired knowledge with astonishing rapidity. She has committed most of the New Testament to memory and several books of the Old. She is also a accomplished pianist and has made from her preface into this book a leap in the life of which she has made from year to year.

She taught school when quite young and acquired knowledge with astonishing rapidity. She has committed most of the New Testament to memory and several books of the Old. She is also a accomplished pianist and has made from her preface into this book a leap in the life of which she has made from year to year.

Signor Ando is really an excellent actor, although following the florid Italian school as closely as he does, sometimes exploded prematurely, and of this comes his reputation as a great actor. He is the leading man of the great Italian actress, Mine Duse, has held his present position for 12 years. He is the umbrageous side of 40. He is a native of

Italy, 1849 and 1853 volumes of her poetry published. She wrote a poem on the death of Henry Clay's son in Mexico which greatly touched that statesman, and when he visited the school for the blind where she was a teacher, he spoke of it with great feeling. She wrote her first religious poetry at the request of William B. Bradbury, the famous composer of sacred music, and has since composed over 3,000 hymns. The one which brought her greatest success is "Flower Queen" and the "Pilgrim Father."

THE SPANISH BUILDING.

merchants of Valencia are already in negotiations with Don Pedro Compte, the famous architect of that day, having long ago planned a special mark for that work.

In Valencia La Lonja is still the center of active life, and for over three centuries the silk exchange was held in it. In Valencia there are 120 houses, mostly Spanish palaces. There, too, are manufactured the famous "azulejos" or blue tinted tiles, noted for their lustre glaze and said to have been an invention of the famous artist, Don Juan de la Cosa.

La Lonja is the great exchange of Valencia, the whole northwest into a gigantic skating rink and the skaters' paradise. The northwestern ski team this year is scheduled for Feb. 11 at Red Wing, Minn.

THE SPANISH BUILDING.

Palermo, Sicily. He became an actor at the age of 17, and has been on the stage almost continuously ever since. He has visited South America twice, but has never before been to the United States or any other part of North America.

Signor Ando is really an excellent actor, although following the florid Italian school as closely as he does, sometimes exploded prematurely, and of this comes his reputation as a great actor. He is the leading man of the great Italian actress, Mine Duse, has held his present position for 12 years. He is the umbrageous side of 40. He is a native of

Italy, 1849 and 1853 volumes of her poetry published. She wrote a poem on the death of Henry Clay's son in Mexico which greatly touched that statesman, and when he visited the school for the blind where she was a teacher, he spoke of it with great feeling. She wrote her first religious poetry at the request of William B. Bradbury, the famous composer of sacred music, and has since composed over 3,000 hymns. The one which brought her greatest success is "Flower Queen" and the "Pilgrim Father."

THE SPANISH BUILDING.

merchants of Valencia are already in negotiations with Don Pedro Compte, the famous architect of that day, having long ago planned a special mark for that work.

In Valencia La Lonja is still the center of active life, and for over three centuries the silk exchange was held in it. In Valencia there are 120 houses, mostly Spanish palaces. There, too, are manufactured the famous "azulejos" or blue tinted tiles, noted for their lustre glaze and said to have been an invention of the famous artist, Don Juan de la Cosa.

La Lonja is the great exchange of Valencia, the whole northwest into a gigantic skating rink and the skaters' paradise. The northwestern ski team this year is scheduled for Feb. 11 at Red Wing, Minn.

THE SPANISH BUILDING.

merchants of Valencia are already in negotiations with Don Pedro Compte, the famous architect of that day, having long ago planned a special mark for that work.

In Valencia La Lonja is still the center of active life, and for over three centuries the silk exchange was held in it. In Valencia there are 120 houses, mostly Spanish palaces. There, too, are manufactured the famous "azulejos" or blue tinted tiles, noted for their lustre glaze and said to have been an invention of the famous artist, Don Juan de la Cosa.

La Lonja is the great exchange of Valencia, the whole northwest into a gigantic skating rink and the skaters' paradise. The northwestern ski team this year is scheduled for Feb. 11 at Red Wing, Minn.

THE SPANISH BUILDING.

merchants of Valencia are already in negotiations with Don Pedro Compte, the famous architect of that day, having long ago planned a special mark for that work.

In Valencia La Lonja is still the center of active life, and for over three centuries the silk exchange was held in it. In Valencia there are 120 houses, mostly Spanish palaces. There, too, are manufactured the famous "azulejos" or blue tinted tiles, noted for their lustre glaze and said to have been an invention of the famous artist, Don Juan de la Cosa.

La Lonja is the great exchange of Valencia, the whole northwest into a gigantic skating rink and the skaters' paradise. The northwestern ski team this year is scheduled for Feb. 11 at Red Wing, Minn.

THE SPANISH BUILDING.

merchants of Valencia are already in negotiations with Don Pedro Compte, the famous architect of that day, having long ago planned a special mark for that work.

In Valencia La Lonja is still the center of active life, and for over three centuries the silk exchange was held in it. In Valencia there are 120 houses, mostly Spanish palaces. There, too, are manufactured the famous "azulejos" or blue tinted tiles, noted for their lustre glaze and said to have been an invention of the famous artist, Don Juan de la Cosa.

La Lonja is the great exchange of Valencia, the whole northwest into a gigantic skating rink and the skaters' paradise. The northwestern ski team this year is scheduled for Feb. 11 at Red Wing, Minn.

THE SPANISH BUILDING.

</

## BILL NYE IS EN ROUTE

His Meeting With a Sissy Traveling Man on the Train Who Took a Sponge Bath.

Was Constantly Running Up Against Things That Were Just as Rude as They Could Be.

Bill Overhears the Pathetic Wail of a Stout Lady and Answers a Heartrending Request.

**ES ROYCE.**  
The able critic who has held court for years that Mrs. Stowe had "whaled" the possibilities of poetic license when she represented Eliza as escaping over the Ohio river on cakes of ice is now dead. He died in Florida in January from exposure while skating on the John's river, and when they found him friends had to cut out a square rod, perch or pole of ice with his body in order to send him home.

He always maintained that the Ohio river never even froze enough to make a cake of ice between Cincinnati and Cairo. Last January Eliza with her infant child could have crossed over with bobsleds and a 4-horse team.



"OH, BOTHER!"  
In West Virginia we had to have all stoves and a furnace going all day in the opera house, as well as the entire gas service, including footlights, in order to warm up the dressing room, and even then we wore white sweaters and shoulder breakfast shawls over our dress suits on the stage.

Natural gas is getting less plentiful, and the demand increased so that there was great suffering from cold among the poor, who had to return to the electric light and cast aside their parlor gas lamps for the time. Heavy manufacturing enterprises also decrease the quantity of gas for home consumption, and as usual the corporation sails gayly while the citizen has to go to bed to get warm.

—How strangely you do! We have been here long enough for large corporations to come and build and do business in our town to raise the price of our lots, and yet how long is it before we write a piece for the county paper saying that we are driven to the wall by these great corporations, and that we hate them like everything?

We are only children in this life, dressed up in men's clothes, and I hope Dr. Briggs that there is a chance in the future state for growth and development. I can see how I could grow in a future state and add to what I now know.

During the terrible reign of the cold winter of '92, I think we had the rarest thing I ever saw on earth—viz., a "sissy" traveling man. Traveling men are most generally business men. They have to be. They are mostly pretty rugged, masculine men, with voices that you can hear "the darkest night that ever blew."

This one was constantly running up against things that were just as rude as they could be. That was as far as he ever got. Some people were real hateful, and he claimed that once his blood boiled like everything.

Maybe it was the morning when he took a sponge bath in the north end of the ship at Pittsburgh, as the train took breakfast there. You must know that the sponge bath facilities cannot be just what one would wish on a sleeping car, especially when one has to do it in the front doorway at a meal station with the thermometer at 15 degrees below zero and a great deal of passing in and out.

Still he had probably promised some dear one solemnly that he would bathe every morning if it cost him his life.

People filed past him filled with wonder and amazement, and to each one he said in a light, thin, girlish voice, "Beg pardon, but would you mind shutting that door?"

None of us, after we had passed by him, went to the other end of the car and passed through again three times, enjoying it heartily.

Once we met the man who brings in the ice for the cooler. He was near the young man who was trying to bathe. We had quite a long quarrel with the iceman over the right of way, and one of our party jostled him rudely against the young man, who was trying to towel his back. The iceman slipped, and his large cake of ice and the green coarse tongs also fell against him.

It was horrible. The young man gave a loud shriek, and with a mean of pain and Bonaparte whiskers went back inside and it is said have never come out again.

Later on after breakfast I tried to make up to him and be friendly, but he turned upon me like a wild beast and exclaimed, "Oh, bother!"

I overheard yesterday the wail of the short, stout lady. She was looking at a fashion magazine, but she could not find anything to suit her.

"Did you ever notice," she said to her

companion, a tall, lithe young woman, who was so long waisted that she never seemed to sit down at all, or to be sitting on her foot if she did sit down, "did you ever notice that nothing is ever designed for a short, stout woman in these magazines? Bother!"

"Well, I do not remember ever to have seen any designs for short, plump people," said Ethel, shooting her cool, spiraling eye out of her collar so as to look still longer waisted.

"No," said the short, stout lady; "shortness and stoutness are regarded by the fashion plate makers as deformities, and you have to go and get some special artist to work at it to design your clothes just as you would go to a specialist when you have a club foot and get him to make your boot for you."

"Why is it, do you suppose?" Ethel asked, with great wondering eyes.

"I do not know," said the short, stout lady; "but I suppose it is because women look like a baby in a iron chain. There are surely enough of us and some of us are quite refined. You know it is not generally believed that stout women are refined. A man may get so stout that even the presidential chair isn't big enough for him, and yet he will not lose any prestige, but let a lady along about 30 to 40 begin to weigh well and she is the slot machine and then strangers in a crowd look upon her as they would upon a man who rides on one railroad ticket and carries a live of us to the door, exercise, cheerful company and a shampoo."

"Yes, that is so," said Ethel, "but those who know you love you if you are stout. That's more than some can say when I know of."

"I hope so," said the short, stout lady, with a tear in her eye as she tried to get her overshoes on by kicking it against the other foot, but only succeeded in fracturing a whalebone or two and tipping her hat down over her nose.

"There ought to be some recompense. We are ashamed to ask for clothing of our size, and nobody ever attempted to design clothes for us, especially, for we wouldn't wear anything in winter having becoming it was, if it had got to be the uniform of the fat women of the universe, and so there you are."

Then they both had to get off the train there and Ethel had to borrow a traveling man's sample case for the short, stout lady to step on as she got off the coach.

I have not been richly endowed by nature with the fatal gift of beauty, but it might have been worse than it is, though with the three thousand dollars I earned last week out see the passengers examining their valises to see if they are still running. I can think of the short, stout lady and say, What if I, too, had been thus?

Written in a chilish hand comes a request from little Alonzo Belcher of East Rawlins' Center asking this paper boy he can cure soreness of the tongue. Alonzo, it seems, during the cold weather was acting as understudy for the popular man at East Rawlins' Center, and one of the other stage hands, a bright young waddled, fairer, got Alonzo to accept a woman's place, and he could not agree with his tongue the name of Pistachio Olson, the rising young Swedish nightingale and child wonder, which is (Miss Olson) had written in blue chalk on the gas pipe of her dressing room while at the Grand Opera House of East Rawlins' Center.

Alonzo accepted the wages and now writes to ask about what he shall do. Alonzo has a large, copious tongue, which almost encircles the gas pipe, and outlines of it may still be seen there. For ought he and the opera house manager the same. The next day they jostled along together till about noon, when the other stage hands told the authorities, and steps were taken to arrange it so that the opera house and young Belcher could be used separately.

You see you dare not cut out a piece of gas pipe that way for fear of asphyxiation, and they could not cut it off at the meter, it seems, as the company had arranged it so that gas would be "consumed" every evening, whether the house was opened or not, and they did not see how they could change it.

In the afternoon, however, was applied to the tongue, and the little soffiter was removed from the real estate and again became his own personal property.

He went home, he exclaims in the letter, feeling like a man that has a redhot cattle bone in his mouth and cannot get it out. Ever since then he has communicated with the outside world wholly by means of the pen. No one can even think of his great sorrow without a bitter and somewhat brachial tear.

How many and what effects when we first purchased our farm for creating a great natural law! We must not get on the mighty turntable of creation or try to cross the solid tracks of solar systems unless we are employees.

Mr. Belcher will do well to bathe the sore place with witch hazel as often as the idea occurs to him, and keep a piece of oiled silk between the tongue and roof of the mouth, so that the two shall not unite and become one grand whole, to the injury of the grand hole, and all stand by the tongue, and the little soffiter was removed from the real estate and again became his own personal property.

He went home, he exclaims in the letter, feeling like a man that has a redhot cattle bone in his mouth and cannot get it out. Ever since then he has communicated with the outside world wholly by means of the pen. No one can even think of his great sorrow without a bitter and somewhat brachial tear.

How many and what effects when we first purchased our farm for creating a great natural law! We must not get on the mighty turntable of creation or try to cross the solid tracks of solar systems unless we are employees.

Mr. Belcher will do well to bathe the sore place with witch hazel as often as the idea occurs to him, and keep a piece of oiled silk between the tongue and roof of the mouth, so that the two shall not unite and become one grand whole, to the injury of the grand hole, and all stand by the tongue, and the little soffiter was removed from the real estate and again became his own personal property.

He went home, he exclaims in the letter, feeling like a man that has a redhot cattle bone in his mouth and cannot get it out. Ever since then he has communicated with the outside world wholly by means of the pen. No one can even think of his great sorrow without a bitter and somewhat brachial tear.

How many and what effects when we first purchased our farm for creating a great natural law! We must not get on the mighty turntable of creation or try to cross the solid tracks of solar systems unless we are employees.

Mr. Belcher will do well to bathe the sore place with witch hazel as often as the idea occurs to him, and keep a piece of oiled silk between the tongue and roof of the mouth, so that the two shall not unite and become one grand whole, to the injury of the grand hole, and all stand by the tongue, and the little soffiter was removed from the real estate and again became his own personal property.

He went home, he exclaims in the letter, feeling like a man that has a redhot cattle bone in his mouth and cannot get it out. Ever since then he has communicated with the outside world wholly by means of the pen. No one can even think of his great sorrow without a bitter and somewhat brachial tear.

How many and what effects when we first purchased our farm for creating a great natural law! We must not get on the mighty turntable of creation or try to cross the solid tracks of solar systems unless we are employees.

Mr. Belcher will do well to bathe the sore place with witch hazel as often as the idea occurs to him, and keep a piece of oiled silk between the tongue and roof of the mouth, so that the two shall not unite and become one grand whole, to the injury of the grand hole, and all stand by the tongue, and the little soffiter was removed from the real estate and again became his own personal property.

He went home, he exclaims in the letter, feeling like a man that has a redhot cattle bone in his mouth and cannot get it out. Ever since then he has communicated with the outside world wholly by means of the pen. No one can even think of his great sorrow without a bitter and somewhat brachial tear.

How many and what effects when we first purchased our farm for creating a great natural law! We must not get on the mighty turntable of creation or try to cross the solid tracks of solar systems unless we are employees.

Mr. Belcher will do well to bathe the sore place with witch hazel as often as the idea occurs to him, and keep a piece of oiled silk between the tongue and roof of the mouth, so that the two shall not unite and become one grand whole, to the injury of the grand hole, and all stand by the tongue, and the little soffiter was removed from the real estate and again became his own personal property.

He went home, he exclaims in the letter, feeling like a man that has a redhot cattle bone in his mouth and cannot get it out. Ever since then he has communicated with the outside world wholly by means of the pen. No one can even think of his great sorrow without a bitter and somewhat brachial tear.

How many and what effects when we first purchased our farm for creating a great natural law! We must not get on the mighty turntable of creation or try to cross the solid tracks of solar systems unless we are employees.

Mr. Belcher will do well to bathe the sore place with witch hazel as often as the idea occurs to him, and keep a piece of oiled silk between the tongue and roof of the mouth, so that the two shall not unite and become one grand whole, to the injury of the grand hole, and all stand by the tongue, and the little soffiter was removed from the real estate and again became his own personal property.

He went home, he exclaims in the letter, feeling like a man that has a redhot cattle bone in his mouth and cannot get it out. Ever since then he has communicated with the outside world wholly by means of the pen. No one can even think of his great sorrow without a bitter and somewhat brachial tear.

How many and what effects when we first purchased our farm for creating a great natural law! We must not get on the mighty turntable of creation or try to cross the solid tracks of solar systems unless we are employees.

Mr. Belcher will do well to bathe the sore place with witch hazel as often as the idea occurs to him, and keep a piece of oiled silk between the tongue and roof of the mouth, so that the two shall not unite and become one grand whole, to the injury of the grand hole, and all stand by the tongue, and the little soffiter was removed from the real estate and again became his own personal property.

He went home, he exclaims in the letter, feeling like a man that has a redhot cattle bone in his mouth and cannot get it out. Ever since then he has communicated with the outside world wholly by means of the pen. No one can even think of his great sorrow without a bitter and somewhat brachial tear.

How many and what effects when we first purchased our farm for creating a great natural law! We must not get on the mighty turntable of creation or try to cross the solid tracks of solar systems unless we are employees.

Mr. Belcher will do well to bathe the sore place with witch hazel as often as the idea occurs to him, and keep a piece of oiled silk between the tongue and roof of the mouth, so that the two shall not unite and become one grand whole, to the injury of the grand hole, and all stand by the tongue, and the little soffiter was removed from the real estate and again became his own personal property.

He went home, he exclaims in the letter, feeling like a man that has a redhot cattle bone in his mouth and cannot get it out. Ever since then he has communicated with the outside world wholly by means of the pen. No one can even think of his great sorrow without a bitter and somewhat brachial tear.

How many and what effects when we first purchased our farm for creating a great natural law! We must not get on the mighty turntable of creation or try to cross the solid tracks of solar systems unless we are employees.

Mr. Belcher will do well to bathe the sore place with witch hazel as often as the idea occurs to him, and keep a piece of oiled silk between the tongue and roof of the mouth, so that the two shall not unite and become one grand whole, to the injury of the grand hole, and all stand by the tongue, and the little soffiter was removed from the real estate and again became his own personal property.

He went home, he exclaims in the letter, feeling like a man that has a redhot cattle bone in his mouth and cannot get it out. Ever since then he has communicated with the outside world wholly by means of the pen. No one can even think of his great sorrow without a bitter and somewhat brachial tear.

How many and what effects when we first purchased our farm for creating a great natural law! We must not get on the mighty turntable of creation or try to cross the solid tracks of solar systems unless we are employees.

Mr. Belcher will do well to bathe the sore place with witch hazel as often as the idea occurs to him, and keep a piece of oiled silk between the tongue and roof of the mouth, so that the two shall not unite and become one grand whole, to the injury of the grand hole, and all stand by the tongue, and the little soffiter was removed from the real estate and again became his own personal property.

He went home, he exclaims in the letter, feeling like a man that has a redhot cattle bone in his mouth and cannot get it out. Ever since then he has communicated with the outside world wholly by means of the pen. No one can even think of his great sorrow without a bitter and somewhat brachial tear.

How many and what effects when we first purchased our farm for creating a great natural law! We must not get on the mighty turntable of creation or try to cross the solid tracks of solar systems unless we are employees.

Mr. Belcher will do well to bathe the sore place with witch hazel as often as the idea occurs to him, and keep a piece of oiled silk between the tongue and roof of the mouth, so that the two shall not unite and become one grand whole, to the injury of the grand hole, and all stand by the tongue, and the little soffiter was removed from the real estate and again became his own personal property.

He went home, he exclaims in the letter, feeling like a man that has a redhot cattle bone in his mouth and cannot get it out. Ever since then he has communicated with the outside world wholly by means of the pen. No one can even think of his great sorrow without a bitter and somewhat brachial tear.

How many and what effects when we first purchased our farm for creating a great natural law! We must not get on the mighty turntable of creation or try to cross the solid tracks of solar systems unless we are employees.

Mr. Belcher will do well to bathe the sore place with witch hazel as often as the idea occurs to him, and keep a piece of oiled silk between the tongue and roof of the mouth, so that the two shall not unite and become one grand whole, to the injury of the grand hole, and all stand by the tongue, and the little soffiter was removed from the real estate and again became his own personal property.

He went home, he exclaims in the letter, feeling like a man that has a redhot cattle bone in his mouth and cannot get it out. Ever since then he has communicated with the outside world wholly by means of the pen. No one can even think of his great sorrow without a bitter and somewhat brachial tear.

How many and what effects when we first purchased our farm for creating a great natural law! We must not get on the mighty turntable of creation or try to cross the solid tracks of solar systems unless we are employees.

Mr. Belcher will do well to bathe the sore place with witch hazel as often as the idea occurs to him, and keep a piece of oiled silk between the tongue and roof of the mouth, so that the two shall not unite and become one grand whole, to the injury of the grand hole, and all stand by the tongue, and the little soffiter was removed from the real estate and again became his own personal property.

He went home, he exclaims in the letter, feeling like a man that has a redhot cattle bone in his mouth and cannot get it out. Ever since then he has communicated with the outside world wholly by means of the pen. No one can even think of his great sorrow without a bitter and somewhat brachial tear.

How many and what effects when we first purchased our farm for creating a great natural law! We must not get on the mighty turntable of creation or try to cross the solid tracks of solar systems unless we are employees.

Mr. Belcher will do well to bathe the sore place with witch hazel as often as the idea occurs to him, and keep a piece of oiled silk between the tongue and roof of the mouth, so that the two shall not unite and become one grand whole, to the injury of the grand hole, and all stand by the tongue, and the little soffiter was removed from the real estate and again became his own personal property.

He went home, he exclaims in the letter, feeling like a man that has a redhot cattle bone in his mouth and cannot get it out. Ever since then he has communicated with the outside world wholly by means of the pen. No one can even think of his great sorrow without a bitter and somewhat brachial tear.

How many and what effects when we first purchased our farm for creating a great natural law! We must not get on the mighty turntable of creation or try to cross the solid tracks of solar systems unless we are employees.

Mr. Belcher will do well to bathe the sore place with witch hazel as often as the idea occurs to him, and keep a piece of oiled silk between the tongue and roof of the mouth, so that the two shall not unite and become one grand whole, to the injury of the grand hole, and all stand by the tongue, and the little soffiter was removed from the real estate and again became his own personal property.

He went home

